NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1805. [No. 2269.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,
(Price One Dollar per Dozen, and 12½ Cents ſingle)

An excellent new Publication, entitled,

THE
GREAT AUDIT,
OR
GOOD STEWARD.
BEING
Some neceſſary and important Conſiderations, to be conſidered of
BY ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE.
Taken out of the Writings of the late worthy and renowned
SIR MATTHEW HALE,
AND THEREIN
His own Experience, of the inward and inviſible Guidance of the
SPIRIT OF GOD.

The Righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting Remembrance. Pſalms cxii. 6.

"This little Tract is a Treaſure worth keeping, and to be often peruſed by People of all Perſuaſions: For we muſt all come to Judgment, to give an Account of our Talents and Stewardſhip,"

"*What Man is he that feareth the* LORD? *Him ſhall he teach, in the Way that he ſhall chooſe.* Pſalms xxv. 12.

For CHARLESTON (s. c.)

THE faſt-ſailing regular Packet, Ship ROSE-IN-BLOOM, *Isaac Burdick*, Maſter, will poſitively ſail on the 15th of October.—For Freight or Paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the maſter on board at *Stevens's* Wharf, or to

AARON F. DYER,
JOHN GARDNER, jun.

Newport, Sept. 27, 1005.

ELAM's VILLE BRIDGE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of this Lottery give public notice, That it will commence drawing, on Monday the 21ſt day of Octob r next.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW, } *Managers.*

North-Kingstown, Sept. 23, 1805.

☞ A few Tickets in the above-mentioned Lottery. are for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury.—Apply ſoon.

A NEWLY *Revised* and *enlarged Edition of* BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST PILOT, juſt received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Sept. 27, 1805-

AUCTION STORE.

BLODGET & POWER

HAVING added to their Eſtabliſhment the AUCTIONEERING and COMMISSION BUSINESS, ſolicit the Patronage of their Friends and the Public. Liberal Advances (if required) on Conſignments. Their IMPORTING BUSINESS will be continued as uſual. They have on Hand, at low Prices and accommodating Credit, a very handſome Supply of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Providence, June 25, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

(And poseession given the 25th March 1806.)

A FARM, very pleaſantly ſituated in South-Kingſtown, twelve miles from Gardner's Ferry, and one mile ſouth of the poſt-road leading to New-London, and nearly the ſame diſtance from the ſea, where the manure it affords can eaſily be obtained in any quantity: containing 70 acres of good land, proportioned into meadow, paſture, and tillage, well-watered and fenced, with a two ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, garden, well of good water, barn, crib, cheeſe-houſe, &c. thereon, and an orchard of choice engrafted fruit: Alſo, a corn mill in complete repair, on a good ſtream of water, with a good ſhare of cuſtom, where the Tanning and Clothier's buſineſs may be carried on to advantage: Alſo, a Lot of 46 1-2 acres, covered with young and thrifty wood, fit for immediate uſe, about one mile from the houſe—ſix loads in a day can be brought to the door. The conditions will be made eaſy and convenient to the purchaſer.—Apply to EDWARD or THO. C. HAZARD, on the premiſes.

South-Kingtown, Sept. 16, 1905.

AS the ſubſcriber wiſhes to remove from this town as ſoon as he can ſettle his buſineſs, he offers for ſale the following real eſtates, viz.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, ſituated 4th houſe ſouthward of the Brick-Market, in which the Poſt-Office is now kept, generally allowed to be as good a ſtand for buſineſs as any in Newport:—Alſo, a lot of land in Broad-Street, next to the State-Houſe, with a commodious building thereon in front, and Blackſmith's ſhop and large chaiſe-houſe in the yard, very convenient for the Coach and Chaiſe making buſineſs, for which it is now occupied:—Likewiſe, a Lot of meadow land, a little to the eaſtward of the town Mills, lying on the main road to Portſmouth: And the half of a Pew in the Rev. Joſhua Bradley's Meeting-Houſe.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN STRATTON.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1805.

BANK STOCK.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the Rhode-Iſland Union-Bank, held at their Bank-Room, Sept. 18, 1805, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the propriety of extending the capital Stock of ſaid Bank; and of which notice was given in the news-papers of this town, it was Voted and Reſolved,

That the capital ſtock of this Bank be increaſed by creating five hundred new ſhares, under the following regulations and reſtrictions, viz That a ſubſcription be opened, on Wedneſday the 2d day of October next, under the direction of CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, JOHN EARL, jun. and PELEG WOOD, jun. and to continue open during Bank hours, until Saturday the 5th day of ſaid October, at 12 o'clock. At which time, if the number of ſhares ſo ſubſcribed for, ſhall exceed five hundred, each ſubſcription ſhall be curtailed, in equal proportion as near as may be, ſo as to reduce them to that number.

That the terms of ſubſcription be an advance of 12 1-2 per cent. on each ſhare. That the ſhares be paid in by five inſtalments of 20 per cent. each in ſpecie, the notes of any Bank in this State, or of the Bank of the United States.

The advance of 12 1-2 per cent. on each ſhare, to be paid on any day during bank hours, from the 7th to the 12th of October incluſive, during which time the ſcrip will be iſſued.

The firſt inſtalment of 20 per cent. to be paid on the firſt Monday of November next; at which time the other inſtalments muſt be ſecured by approved Notes, payable at this Bank, at the following periods, viz.

20 per cent. on the firſt Monday of January next.
20 per cent. on the firſt Monday of March.
20 per cent. on the firſt Monday of May; and
20 per cent. on the firſt Monday of July next.

The intereſt on which Notes will be paid in advance; but any ſubſcriber may have his option to pay the whole or any inſtalment free of intereſt, in lieu of giving Notes as above. On which payment, or ſecurity ſo given, Certificates for the Shares will be delivered.

That on the 31ſt day of October next, a dividend will be declared and paid to the Old Stockholders, of the actual profits of the Bank, in which will be included the advance on the new ſhares received as above; and on the firſt day of November, the new ſubſcribers ſhall be conſidered as incorporated, and admitted to an equal proportion of the profits of the Bank, and ſhall participate in all future dividends according to their intereſt therein. No certificate will be iſſued for leſs than one ſhare; but fractional parts of a ſhare (if it ſhould ſo happen) if not conſolidated on or before the laſt day on which the ſcrip will be iſſued, ſhall become void.

Agreeable to the above Reſolves, the undersigned Committee will attend, to receive ſubſcriptions during Bank-hours, on the 2d. 3d. and 4th days of October next, and until 12 o'clock on Saturday the 5th when the ſubſcription will be cloſed, and the number of ſhares aſcertained; and on Monday the 7th of ſaid month, and on each ſucceeding day of that week, they will attend during Bank hours, to receive the 12 1-2 per cent. advance, and deliver out ſcrip for the ſame; and any ſubſcription for ſhares, on which the advance ſhall not be paid within the above mentioned time, will become void and forfeited.

CHRIS. FOWLER,
JOHN EARL, jun.
PELEG WOOD, jun.

Newport, Sept. 20, 1805.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store, formerly Earl & Whitehorne's, *on* HANDY's *Wharf, offer for SALE,*

A FEW Tons of Philadelphia flat, round and Hoop Iron; eight Pipes of excellent 4th-proof Brandy; good Retailing Molaſſes—They keep a conſtant ſupply of Ship-Chandlery, &c. among which are Naval Stores of all kinds; Anchors and Cambooſes of all ſizes; Azemuth, Amplitude, and common Braſs Compaſſes; 11 and 10-inch Wood Ditto; Quadrants, Charts, &c.

They have alſo for Sale,

14 Tierces of RICE, juſt Received in the Ship Roſe-in-Bloom, from Charleſton. *Auguſt* 23.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

ALL perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of *William Gardner*, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement, within one month from this date; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

B. & WILLIAM GARDNER.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of the eſtate of *John Lawton*, late of Newport, Innholder, deceaſed, that the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of Newport, have allowed them three months longer from this date, to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate to the undersigned commiſſioners, who will receive the ſame at their reſpective dwellings, at any time within ſaid term.—No claims will be received, unleſs properly attested.

JOHN ELDRED,
THOMAS TEW, } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ABIEL LAWTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1805.

DISSOLUTION *of* PARTNERSHIP.

THE ſubſcribers, who have been tranſacting buſineſs under the firm of ROBERTS, HOSKINS, and Co. will, by mutual conſent, diſſolve Partnerſhip on the 20th October next. All thoſe who are indebted to them, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe to whom they are indebted, to preſent their accounts for adjuſtment, previous to the above date.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.
CHARLES C. HOSKINS,
JOHN SPOONER.

They offer for SALE, at their Store, No. 47 & 48, Long-Wharf, the following Articles, cheap for Cash, or a ſhort Credit.

Ship-Chandlery,

400 Blocks from 5 to 12 inches; belaying Pins aſſorted; block Pins; Engliſh ſeine Twine; pump and carpenter's Hammers; helved Hatchets; drawing Knives; iron Squares; table and tea Spoons; Tormentors; double Padlocks; Knives and Forks; tar Bruſhes; Chizzels; Augurs from 1-4 to 1-2 inch; marking Irons; ſpike and board Gimblets aſſorted; caulking Irons; Bunting aſſorted; cotton Wick; mop Heads; Hour-Glaſſes bound and ſolid; Second-Glaſſes do.; caulking and ſerving Mallets; log Reels; maſt Hoops aſſorted; tin Pots with and without covers; horn Lanthorns aſſorted; iron Shovels; Gridirons; tin Sauce-Pans aſſorted; Speaking-Trumpets; Frying Pans aſſorted; cook's Ladles; braſs and wood Compaſſes; coffee Mills; tin Terreens; marking Pots; Funnels; Tinder-Boxes; tin Bake-Pans; Lamp-black; ſounding Leads; Clamps; ready-made Colours; boxes Glaſs; ſcrubbing Bruſhes; ſcupper Nails; 6d. and 4d Brads; Pump-Tacks; Brads aſſorted; Quadrants; Spy-Glaſſes; Gunter's Scales; Hand-Saws; Blunts and Sharps; Dividers aſſorted.

PAINTS.

Spaniſh Brown raw; Do. ground in Oil; Yellow Ochre; yellow and black Paint ground in oil; Venetian Red do; Spirits Turpentine; bright, black, copal and Japan Varniſh; Lindſeed Oil; Umbre; lump Yellow; ſtone Do. beſt and common; Leatrage of Gold; Pruſſian Blue; patent Yellow; Ochre; paint and rabbit Knives; white Vitriol; gold and ſilver Leaf; paint Bruſhes aſſorted; Lamp-Oil; Palm-Irons; ſingle and double bolt-rope Needles; Old work and ſtore Do.; jack Knives; Flints and Steels; coffee Pots.

A handſome aſſortment of Crockery and China WARE.—A general aſſortment of Weſt-India GOODS; ſuch as Refined Sugars, Clayed Do.—TEAS, hyſon, ſouchong and bohea.—Brandy, Rum, Wines, &c.

100 large barrels Tar.
37 ſmall Do.
37 barrels Pitch.
10 do. Turpentine.

After the 20th of October, the buſineſs will be tranſacted under the firm of ROBERTS and SPOONER, at the Store they now occupy—who will keep on Hand, a general and genuine aſſortment of GROCERIES, Wholeſale and Retail.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,
JOHN SPOONER.

Newport, Sept. 20, 1805.

N. B. To be Let, part of a large Three-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, No. 9, Waſhington-ſtreet, on the Point.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Portſmouth, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of HANNAH CHASE, late of ſaid Portſmouth, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent—Notify all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit the ſame to either of us, at our reſpective dwellings, within ſix months from the date hereof, that being the time allowed by ſaid court for receiving the ſame.

HENRY LAWTON,
ROBERT DENNIS, } *Com'rs.*

Portſmouth, Sept. 13, 1805.

WANTED TO HIRE,

THREE decent CHAMBERS, for which a reaſonable Rent will be given—and part of the rent paid on taking poſſeſſion.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1805.

NEW GOODS,

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Men's fine cotton Hoſe
Men's black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Men's white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

NO American, who wiſhes his country's proſperity, will juſtify the conduct of the Britiſh government, in the late orders for detaining, and *confiſcating Neutral Property*; any more than he would the piratical captures, and murder of our citizens, by the French and Spaniards. But if there be blame, let it fall where it is deſerved. "In thoſe days" ſays our Bible, "*there was no King* (is not the Law a King) in *Iſrael; and every man did that which was right in his own eyes.*"—This text furniſhes a correct picture of human nature. That part of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United States and His Britannic Majeſty—about which ſo much howling was made by thoſe who never read it, or who did not chuſe to underſtand it;—expired, and has been a *dead letter*, ſince the 1ſt day of October, 1803:—And the Preſident has neglected to renew it;—or to make a *better one.* Thus there is now *no Law* between them, and each nation does that "which is right *in his own eyes.*" The Britiſh Courts conſtrue the *Law of Nations* one way; and the United States another way;—and there is now no touchſtone to teſt the *right.* If the United States have any claims to *exclusive* favors from Great-Britain, it behoves the Miniſterial writers to point them out:—Not forgetting, that *their language*, the *inſinuation* of Miniſter Livingſton, and the *toaſt* of Miniſter Armſtrong, are as well underſtood in London, as they are in the United States.—But if we have no right to expect *favors*;—we have the right to demand JUSTICE. We have a right to demand a liberal conſtruction of the *Law of Nations*, at the hand of Great-Britain; and if the demand is made with dignity, and enforced with magnanimity—it will be attended to. Great-Britain can have no inclination to quarrel with the United States. She knows her own intereſt better. As an independent nation ſhe claims and exerciſes the right to execute her *Navigation Laws:* And every nation has a right to do the ſame. But no one will believe ſhe will injure herſelf for the ſake of injuring the commerce of the Neutral Nations. The times require a dignified and ſpirited policy.—Mr. Jefferſon ought to demand juſtice: But at the ſame time to treat the Britiſh government, as he promiſed he would in his meſſage of October 17, 1803—with "friendſhip, juſtice and innocent kindneſs."—To treat her government in the deſignation of a Miniſter, as he does the imperial government of France. It is not aſked, that ſhe be treated quite ſo friendly as the Court of St. Cloud.—It is not wiſhed a Miniſter be ſent to London *quite* ſo devoted to the ſucceſs of Great-Britain, as Mr. Armſtrong avows himſelf devoted to the "*Deſpot*" Bonaparte;—as the National Intelligencer and Aurora have been pleaſed to deſignate the firſt Magiſtrate of France and Italy.—No ſuch thing. But "honeſt friendſhip, juſtice and kindneſs" require, that ſuch an *avowed enemy* to Great-Britain as Mr. Munroe is, ought not to be the man to negociate. We could point to a Statesman who prefers his native country (America) and her true intereſts—to every other country on earth;—who has honeſty equal to his wiſdom; and ability equal to his experience:—Who would no ſooner toaſt ſucceſs to the enterprizes of George, the King, than he would thoſe of Napoleon, the Emperor;—and who, if he would accept an office under the preſent adminiſtration, would be likely to effect an honorable negociation; an ample remuneration of all loſſes; and do honor to the adminiſtration which ſelected him; and the Country he repreſented. If ſuch a Man ſhould be appointed, and ſhould prove unſucceſsful:—If Great-Britain, after his negociation, in *feeling power ſhould forget right*;—then every American would exert his utmoſt ability to ſupport the Adminiſtration—and to maintain the character of the United States, as an Independent Nation, which "PREFERS EVERY CONSEQUENCE TO INSULT AND HABITUAL WRONG."

ANECDOTE.

BURKE and CRUGER.

In the year 1774, in the conteſted election at Briſtol for members of the Britiſh Parliament, the old members, Lord Clare and Mr. Brickdale, were ſucceſsfully oppoſed by the celebrated Edmund Burke and Mr. Cruger (a merchant.) Burke, the acknowledged orator of the age, who,

——————"could not open
"His mouth, but out there flew a trope;"

And Cruger, a man of good ſenſe, but who never made a longer public ſpeech than to cloſe a bargain upon the Exchange—both made their appearance upon the huſtings.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1805. [No. 2269.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,
(Price One Dollar per Dozen, and 12½ Cents ſingle)

An excellent new Publication, entitled,

THE
GREAT AUDIT,
OR
GOOD STEWARD.
BEING
Some neceſſary and important Conſiderations, to be conſidered of
BY ALL SORTS OF PEOPLE.
Taken out of the Writings of the late worthy and renowned
SIR MATTHEW HALE,
AND THEREIN
His own Experience, of the inward and inviſible Guidance of the
SPIRIT OF GOD.

The Righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting Remembrance. Pſalms cxii. 6.

"This little Tract is a Treaſure worth keeping, and to be often peruſed by People of all Perſuaſions: For we muſt all come to Judgment, to give an Account of our Talents and Stewardſhip,"

"*What Man is he that feareth the* LORD? *Him ſhall he teach, in the Way that he ſhall chooſe.* Pſalms xxv. 12.

For CHARLESTON (s. c.)

THE faſt-ſailing regular Packet, Ship ROSE-IN-BLOOM, *Isaac Burdick*, Maſter, will poſitively ſail on the 15th of October.—For Freight or Paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the maſter on board at *Stevens's* Wharf, or to

AARON F. DYER,
JOHN GARDNER, jun.

Newport, Sept. 27, 1005.

ELAM's VILLE BRIDGE LOTTERY.

THE Managers of this Lottery give public notice, That it will commence drawing, on Monday the 21ſt day of Octob r next.

PETER PHILLIPS,
GEORGE THOMAS,
WILLIAM G. SHAW, } *Managers.*

North-Kingstown, Sept. 23, 1805.

☞ A few Tickets in the above-mentioned Lottery. are for ſale at the office of the Newport Mercury.—Apply ſoon.

A NEWLY *Revised* and *enlarged Edition of* BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST PILOT, juſt received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Sept. 27, 1805-

AUCTION STORE.

BLODGET & POWER

HAVING added to their Eſtabliſhment the AUCTIONEERING and COMMISSION BUSINESS, ſolicit the Patronage of their Friends and the Public. Liberal Advances (if required) on Conſignments. Their IMPORTING BUSINESS will be continued as uſual. They have on Hand, at low Prices and accommodating Credit, a very handſome Supply of DRY GOODS and HARD WARE.

Providence, June 25, 1805.

TO BE SOLD,

(And poſeeſſion given the 25th March 1806.)

A FARM, very pleaſantly ſituated in South-Kingſtown, twelve miles from Gardner's Ferry, and one mile ſouth of the poſt-road leading to New-London, and nearly the ſame diſtance from the ſea, where the manure it affords can eaſily be obtained in any quantity; containing 70 acres of good land, proportioned into meadow, paſture, and tillage, well-watered and fenced, with a two ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, garden, well of good water, barn, crib, cheeſe-houſe, &c. thereon, and an orchard of choice engrafted fruit: Alſo, a corn mill in complete repair, on a good ſtream of water, with a good ſhare of cuſtom, where the Tanning and Clothier's buſineſs may be carried on to advantage: Alſo, a Lot of 46 1-2 acres, covered with young and thrifty wood, fit for immediate uſe, about one mile from the houſe—ſix loads in a day can be brought to the door. The conditions will be made eaſy and convenient to the purchaſer.—Apply to EDWARD or THO. C. HAZARD, on the premiſes.

South-Kingtown, Sept. 16, 1805.

AS the ſubſcriber wiſhes to remove from this town as ſoon as he can ſettle his buſineſs, he offers for ſale the following real eſtates, viz.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, ſituated 4th houſe ſouthward of the Brick-Market, in which the Poſt-Office is now kept, generally allowed to be as good a ſtand for buſineſs as any in Newport:—Alſo, a lot of land in Broad-Street, next to the State-Houſe, with a commodious building thereon in front, and Blackſmith's ſhop and large chaiſe-houſe in the yard, very convenient for the Coach and Chaiſe making buſineſs, for which it is now occupied:—Likewiſe, a Lot of meadow land, a little to the eaſtward of the town Mills, lying on the main road to Portſmouth: And the half of a Pew in the Rev. Joſhua Bradley's Meeting-Houſe.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

JOHN STRATTON.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1805.

BANK STOCK.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the Rhode-Iſland Union-Bank, held at their Bank-Room, Sept. 18, 1805, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the propriety of extending the capital Stock of ſaid Bank; and of which notice was given in the news-papers of this town, it was Voted and Reſolved,

That the capital ſtock of this Bank be increaſed by creating five hundred new ſhares, under the following regulations and reſtrictions, viz That a ſubſcription be opened, on Wedneſday the 2d day of October next, under the direction of CHRISTOPHER FOWLER, JOHN EARL, jun. and PELEG WOOD, jun. and to continue open during Bank hours, until Saturday the 5th day of ſaid October, at 12 o'clock. At which time, if the number of ſhares ſo ſubſcribed for, ſhall exceed five hundred, each ſubſcription ſhall be curtailed, in equal proportion as near as may be, ſo as to reduce them to that number.

That the terms of ſubſcription be an advance of 12 1-2 per cent. on each ſhare. That the ſhares be paid in by five inſtalments of 20 per cent. each in ſpecie, the notes of any Bank in this State, or of the Bank of the United States.

The advance of 12 1-2 per cent. on each ſhare, to be paid on any day during bank hours, from the 7th to the 12th of October incluſive, during which time the ſcrip will be iſſued.

The firſt inſtalment of 20 per cent. to be paid on the firſt Monday of November next; at which time the other inſtalments muſt be ſecured by approved Notes, payable at this Bank, at the following periods, viz.

20 per cent. on the firſt Monday of January next.
20 per cent. on the firſt Monday of March.
20 per cent. on the firſt Monday of May; and
20 per cent. on the firſt Monday of July next.

The intereſt on which Notes will be paid in advance; but any ſubſcriber may have his option to pay the whole or any inſtalment free of intereſt, in lieu of giving Notes as above. On which payment, or ſecurity ſo given, Certificates for the Shares will be delivered.

That on the 31ſt day of October next, a dividend will be declared and paid to the Old Stockholders, of the actual profits of the Bank, in which will be included the advance on the new ſhares received as above; and on the firſt day of November, the new ſubſcribers ſhall be conſidered as incorporated, and admitted to an equal proportion of the profits of the Bank, and ſhall participate in all future dividends according to their intereſt therein. No certificate will be iſſued for leſs than one ſhare; but fractional parts of a ſhare (if it ſhould ſo happen) if not conſolidated on or before the laſt day on which the ſcrip will be iſſued, ſhall become void.

Agreeable to the above Reſolves, the underſigned Committee will attend, to receive ſubſcriptions during Bank-hours, on the 2d. 3d. and 4th days of October next, and until 12 o'clock on Saturday the 5th when the ſubſcription will be cloſed, and the number of ſhares aſcertained; and on Monday the 7th of ſaid month, and on each ſucceeding day of that week, they will attend during Bank hours, to receive the 12 1-2 per cent. advance, and deliver out ſcrip for the ſame; and any ſubſcription for ſhares, on which the advance ſhall not be paid within the above mentioned time, will become void and forfeited.

CHRIS. FOWLER,
JOHN EARL, jun.
PELEG WOOD, jun.

Newport, Sept. 20, 1805.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store, formerly Earl & Whitehorne's, *on* HANDY's *Wharf, offer for SALE,*

A FEW Tons of Philadelphia flat, round and Hoop Iron; eight Pipes of excellent 4th-proof Brandy; good Retailing Molaſſes.—They keep a conſtant ſupply of Ship-Chandlery, &c. among which are Naval Stores of all kinds; Anchors and Cambooſes of all ſizes; Azemuth, Amplitude, and common Braſs Compaſſes; 11 and 10-inch Wood Ditto; Quadrants, Charts, &c.

They have alſo for Sale,

14 Tierces of RICE, juſt Received in the Ship Roſe-in-Bloom, from Charleſton. *August* 23.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.

CHRISTOPHER G CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, June 21, 1805.

ALL perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of *William Gardner*, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcribers for ſettlement, within one month from this date; and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to

B. & WILLIAM GARDNER.

Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of the eſtate of *John Lawton*, late of Newport, Innholder, deceaſed, that the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of Newport, have allowed them three months longer from this date, to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate to the underſigned commiſſioners, who will receive the ſame at their reſpective dwellings, at any time within ſaid term.—No claims will be received, unleſs properly atteſted.

JOHN ELDRED, } *Com'rs.*
THOMAS TEW, }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ABIEL LAWTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Sept. 2, 1805.

DISSOLUTION *of* PARTNERSHIP.

THE ſubſcribers, who have been tranſacting buſineſs under the firm of ROBERTS. HOSKINS, and Co. will, by mutual conſent, diſſolve Partnerſhip on the 20th October next. All thoſe who are indebted to them, are requeſted to make payment; and thoſe to whom they are indebted, to preſent their accounts for adjuſtment, previous to the above date.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.
CHARLES C. HOSKINS,
JOHN SPOONER.

They offer for SALE, at their Store, No. 47 *&* 48, *Long-Wharf, the following Articles, cheap for Cash, or a ſhort Credit.*

Ship-Chandlery,

400 Blocks from 5 to 12 inches; belaying Pins aſſorted; block Pins; Engliſh ſeine Twine; pump and carpenter's Hammers; helved Hatchets; drawing Knives; iron Squares; table and tea Spoons; Tormentors; double Padlocks; Knives and Forks; tar Bruſhes; Chizzels; Auguers from 1-4 to 1-2 inch; marking Irons; ſpike and board Gimblets aſſorted; caulking Irons; Bunting aſſorted; cotton Wick; mop Heads; Hour-Glaſſes bound and ſolid; Second-Glaſſes do.; caulking and ſerving Mallets; log Reels; maſt Hoops aſſorted; tin Pots with and without covers; horn Lanthorns aſſorted; iron Shovels; Gridirons; tin Sauce-Pans aſſorted; Speaking-Trumpets; Frying Pans aſſorted; cook's Ladles; braſs and wood Compaſſes; coffee Mills; tin Terreens; marking Pots; Funnels; Tinder-Boxes; tin Bake-Pans; Lamp-black; ſounding Leads; Clamps; ready-made Colours; boxes Glaſs; ſcrubbing Bruſhes; ſcupper Nails; 6d. and 4d. Brads; Pump-Tacks; Brads aſſorted; Quadrants; Spy-Glaſſes; Gunter's Scales; Hand-Saws; Blunts and Sharps; Dividers aſſorted.

PAINTS.

Spaniſh Brown raw; Do. ground in Oil; Yellow Ochre; yellow and black Paint ground in oil; Venetian Red do; Spirits Turpentine; bright, black, copal and Japan Varniſh; Lindſeed Oil; Umbre; lump Yellow; ſtone Do. beſt and common; Leatrage of Gold; Pruſſian Blue; patent Yellow; Ochre; paint and rabbit Knives; white Vitriol; gold and ſilver Leaf; paint Bruſhes aſſorted; Lamp-Oil; Palm-Irons; ſingle and double bolt-rope Needles; Old work and ſtore Do.; jack Knives; Flints and Steels; coffee Pots.

A handſome aſſortment of Crockery and China WARE.—A general aſſortment of Weſt-India GOODS; ſuch as Refined Sugars, Clayed Do.—TEAS, hyſon, ſouchong and bohea.—Brandy, Rum, Wines, &c.

100 large barrels Tar.
37 ſmall Do.
37 barrels Pitch.
10 do. Turpentine.

After the 20th of October, the buſineſs will be tranſacted under the firm of ROBERTS and SPOONER, at the Store they now occupy—who will keep on Hand, a general and genuine aſſortment of GROCERIES, Wholeſale and Retail.

WILLIAM ROBERTS,
JOHN SPOONER.

Newport, Sept. 20, 1805.

N. B. To be Let, part of a large Three-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, No. 9, Waſhington-ſtreet, on the Point.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed, by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Portſmouth, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of HANNAH CHASE, late of ſaid Portſmouth, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent—Notify all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to exhibit the ſame to either of us, at our reſpective dwellings, within ſix months from the date hereof, that being the time allowed by ſaid court for receiving the ſame.

HENRY LAWTON, } *Com'rs.*
ROBERT DENNIS, }

Portſmouth, Sept. 13, 1805.

WANTED TO HIRE,

THREE decent CHAMBERS, for which a reaſonable Rent will be given—and part of the rent paid on taking poſſeſſion.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1805.

NEW GOODS,
SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Men's fine cotton Hoſe
Men's black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Men's white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

NO American, who wiſhes his country's proſperity, will juſtify the conduct of the Britiſh government, in the late orders for detaining, and *Confiſcating Neutral Property*; any more than he would the piratical captures, and murder of our citizens, by the French and Spaniards. But if there be blame, let it fall where it is deſerved. "In thoſe days" ſays our Bible, "*there was no King* (is not the Law a King) in *Iſrael; and every man did that which was right in his own eyes.*"—This text furniſhes a correct picture of human nature. That part of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between the United States and His Britannic Majeſty—about which ſo much howling was made by thoſe who never read it, or who did not chuſe to underſtand it;—expired, and has been a *dead letter*, ſince the 1ſt day of October, 1803:—And the Preſident has neglected to renew it;—or to make a *better one.* Thus there is now *no Law* between them, and each nation does that "which is right *in his own eyes.*" The Britiſh Courts conſtrue the *Law of Nations* one way; and the United States another way;—and there is now no touchſtone to teſt the *right.* If the United States have any claims to *exclusive* favors from Great-Britain, it behoves the Miniſterial writers to point them out:—Not forgetting, that *their language*, the *inſinuation* of Miniſter Livingſton, and the *toaſt* of Miniſter Armſtrong, are as well underſtood in London, as they are in the United States.—But if we have no right to expect *favors*;—we have the right to demand JUSTICE. We have a right to demand a liberal conſtruction of the *Law of Nations*, at the hand of Great-Britain; and if the demand is made with dignity, and enforced with magnanimity—it will be attended to. Great-Britain can have no inclination to quarrel with the United States. She knows her own intereſt better. As an independent nation ſhe claims and exerciſes the right to execute her *Navigation Laws*: And every nation has a right to do the ſame. But no one will believe ſhe will injure herſelf for the ſake of injuring the commerce of the Neutral Nations. The times require a dignified and ſpirited policy.—Mr. Jefferſon ought to demand juſtice: But at the ſame time to treat the Britiſh government, as he promiſed he would in his meſſage of October 17, 1803—with "friendſhip, juſtice and innocent kindneſs."—To treat her government in the deſignation of a Miniſter, as he does the imperial government of France. It is not aſked, that ſhe be treated quite ſo friedly as the Court of St. Cloud.—It is not wiſhed a Miniſter be ſent to London *quite* ſo devoted to the ſucceſs of Great-Britain, as Mr. Armſtrong avows himſelf devoted to the "*Deſpot*" Bonaparte;—as the National Intelligencer and Aurora have been pleaſed to deſignate the firſt Magiſtrate of France and Italy.—No ſuch thing. But "honeſt friendſhip, juſtice and kindneſs" require, that ſuch an *avowed enemy* to Great-Britain as Mr. Munroe is, ought not to be the man to negociate. We could point to a Stateſman who prefers his native country (America) and her true intereſts—to every other country on earth;—who has honeſty equal to his wiſdom; and ability equal to his experience:—Who would no ſooner toaſt ſucceſs to the enterprizes of George, the King, than he would thoſe of Napoleon, the Emperor;—and who, if he would accept an office under the preſent adminiſtration, would be likely to effect an honorable negociation; an ample remuneration of all loſſes; and do honor to the adminiſtration which ſelected him; and the Country he repreſented. If ſuch a Man ſhould be appointed, and ſhould prove unſucceſsful:—If Great-Britain, after his negociation, in *feeling power ſhould forget right*;—then every American would exert his utmoſt ability to ſupport the Adminiſtration—and to maintain the character of the United States, as an Independent Nation, which "PREFERS EVERY CONSEQUENCE TO INSULT AND HABITUAL WRONG."

ANECDOTE.

BURKE and CRUGER.

In the year 1774, in the conteſted election at Briſtol, for members of the Britiſh Parliament, the old members, Lord Clare and Mr. Brickdale, were ſucceſsfully oppoſed by the celebrated Edmund Burke and Mr. Cruger (a merchant.) Burke, the acknowledged orator of the age, who,

——————————" could not open
"His mouth, but out there flew a trope;"

And Cruger, a man of good ſenſe, but who never made a longer public ſpeech than to cloſe a bargain upon the Exchange—both made their appearance upon the huſtings.

Burke, with all the grace and fire of his eloquence, delivered an impreſſive ſpeech, highly calculated to arreſt the attention of the electors; in which he detailed the hiſtory of commerce, and proved his firm attachment to the city of Briſtol. Poor Cruger, delighted and animated with the eloquence of Burke, when diſplayed in an eulogium upon his profeſſion, ſtood by the orator, and, at the cloſe of every period, exclaimed, in counting-houſe phraſe, "I cry *ditto* to Mr. Burke—I cry *ditto* to Mr. Burke!"

Lon. Paper.

From the PHILADELPHIA POLITICAL REGISTER.

ALTHOUGH poſſeſſed of the means not only to exact juſtice from the belligerent powers, but to command their forbearance and reſpect, the United States, owing to the imbecility of their adminiſtration, have become both the prey and the contempt of every nation.

With a commerce which employs ſeventy thouſand of the beſt ſeamen in the world, and on which fifty thouſand more might be immediately engrafted, and in every way qualified, to maintain the honor of our flag, and the rights of our citizens—with a capital which neither needs, nor ſolicits, the aid of foreign credit—with ſkill, enterprize, and induſtry, exceeding any other people—with an agriculture to nouriſh all the wants of commerce—and with every raw material to ſupply our manufactures—with the beſt harbours, and the moſt extenſive ſea-coaſt of any nation within the temperate zone—with a population and reſources exceeding moſt of the individual European States, and which, within a century, will equal the whole of them—with intelligence to appreciate, and intrepidity to aſſert our rights, and to maintain the advantages which nature has conferred upon our country; we have ſuffered all theſe bleſſings to be abuſed by the ignorance, prejudice, and puſillanimity of the moſt incompetent cabinet that was ever called to adminiſter the government of a free people.

Yielding our belief to the whinings of hypocriſy, and the ſophiſticated reaſonings of ſelf-intereſted men, we have confided the ſceptre of the nation, and the ſword of her defence, to weak and trembling hands.—We have proſtrated the national dignity at the foot of an idol—and we have ſurrendered the rights of her commercial and ſea-faring citizens to the prejudices of a viſionary and bigotted theoriſt.

We have placed at the head of our affairs a man, whom his beſt friends declare to be deſtitute of the requiſites moſt eſſential in the preſent age of the world, to a chief magiſtrate*—military firmneſs, and military ſkill—and the conſequences, of ſuch a choice have at length involved us in all the ſufferings of war, without a poſſibility of retribution, other than may be derived from the reſentment of individuals, goaded into perſonal hoſtility by the robbery and inſult of foreign freebooters. Unleſs, indeed, the reſtraints which are now impoſed not only on our commerce, but on our rights of ſovereignty, ſhould rouſe the nation to ſuch a ſtyle of remonſtrance as will leave no alternative but reſiſtance or abdication.—In the latter event, and we believe it is now the wiſh of a majority of the people, the government would devolve on an officer, whoſe character pledges him at leaſt to a ſpirited exerciſe of his truſt.

Encouraged by our tame endurance of her ſmall piracies upon our commerce, the government of Great-Britain has aſſumed a ground of aggreſſion, which outſtrips every other outrage, and reduces all our mercantile concerns to a ſlaviſh dependence on her will and pleaſure.

That this moſt extraordinary proceeding has been predicated on the forbearance and puſillanimity of our Cabinet, will be clear to every man, who will attentively peruſe the annexed documents, whence it appears that a ſimilar meaſure, on the part of Great-Britain, had been formerly contemplated, and was laid aſide on the remonſtrance of Mr. King, who correctly repreſented the intereſts, the ſpirit, and the underſtanding of the American people.—How we are now repreſented by Mr. Jefferſon's Diplomatiſts, the abortive negociations of Paris, Madrid, and London ſufficiently explain, while the practical commentary of Britiſh, French, and Spaniſh depredations, fully illuſtrate the reſpect, which they entertain for our magnanimous adminiſtration. And if ſuch be their diſpoſition and their practice towards us, while they are embroiled with each other, and dependent on us for ſupplies—what are we to expect when the return of peace ſhall combine them in a common league againſt us?

---

* See the laboured attempt to vindicate Mr. Jefferſon, in the Richmond Enquirer.

From Mr. King to Lord Hawkesbury.

GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE, March 13, 1801.

MY LORD,

The decree of the vice-admiralty court of Naſſau, a copy of which is annexed, condemning the cargo of an American veſſel going from the United States to a port in the Spaniſh colonies, upon the ground that the articles of innocent merchandiſe, compoſing the ſame, though bona fide neutral property, were of the growth of Spain, having been ſanctioned, and the principles extended by the prize courts of the Britiſh iſlands, and particularly by the court of Jamaica, has been deemed ſufficient authority to the commanders of the ſhips of war and privateers cruiſing in thoſe ſeas, to fall upon and capture all American veſſels bound to an enemy's colony, and having on board any article of the growth or manufacture of a nation at war with Great-Britain.

Theſe captures which are vindicated by what is termed the belligerent's right to diſtreſs his enemy, by interrupting the ſupplies which his habits or convenience may require, have produced the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſerious complaints among the American Merchants, who have ſeen with indignation, a reaſon aſſigned for the capture and confiſcation of their property, which is totally diſregarded in the open trade carried on between the Britiſh and Spaniſh colonies by Britiſh and Spaniſh ſubjects, in the very article, the ſupply of which, by neutral merchants is unjuſtly interrupted.

The law of nations acknowledged in the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great-Britain, allows the goods of an enemy, to be lawful prize, and pronounces thoſe of a friend to be free.

While the United States take no meaſures to abridge the rights of Great-Britain, as a belligerent, they are bound to reſiſt with firmneſs, every attempt to extend them, at the expenſe of the equally inconteſtible rights of nations, which find their intereſt and duty in living in peace with the reſt of the world.

So long as the ancient law of nations is obſerved, which protects the innocent merchandize of neutrals, while it abandons to the belligerent the goods of his enemy, a plain rule exiſts, and may be appealed to, to decide the rights of peace and war.—The belligerent has no better authority to curtail the rights of the neutral than the neutral has to do the like in regard to the rights of the belligerent; and it is only by an adherence to the ancient code, and the rejection of modern gloſſes, that fixed and preciſe rules can be found, defining the rights, and regulating the duties of independent ſtates.

This ſubject is of ſuch importance, and the eſſential intereſts of the United States, whoſe policy is that of peace, are ſo deeply affected by the doctrines which during the preſent war, have been ſet up in order to enlarge the rights of belligerents, at the expence of thoſe of neutrals, that I ſhall without loſs of time, ſubmit to your Lordſhip's conſideration ſuch further reflections reſpecting the ſame, as its great importance appears to demand.

In the mean time, as the deciſions referred to cannot, from the unavoidable delay which attends the proſecution of appeals, be ſpeedily reverſed, and as the effect of thoſe decrees, will continue to be the unjuſt and ruinous interception of the American commerce in the Weſt-India ſeas, it is my duty to require that preciſe inſtructions ſhall, without delay, be diſpatched to the proper officers in the Weſt-Indies and Nova Scotia, to correct the abuſes which have ariſen out of thoſe illegal decrees, and put an end to the depredations which are waſting the lawful commerce of a peaceable and friendly nation. With great conſideration and reſpect, I have the honour to be, your lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

(Signed) RUFUS KING.

LORD HAWKESBURY.

Downing-ſtreet, April 11, 1801.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th of laſt month, and to inform you that in conſequence of the repreſentation contained in it, a letter has been written by his majeſty's command, by his grace the Duke of Portland, to the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty; a copy of which letter I herewith encloſe to you for the information of the government of the United States.

I have the honor to be,
With great truth, ſir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

Rufus King, &c.

Whitehall, March 30, 1801.

MY LORDS,

I tranſmit to your lordſhips herewith, a copy of the decree of the Vice Admiralty court of Naſſau, condemning the cargo of an American veſſel, going from the United States, to a port in the Spaniſh Colonies; and the ſaid decree having been referred to the conſideration of the king's advocate general, your lordſhips: will perceive from his report, an extract from which I encloſe, that it is his opinion the ſentence of the Vice Admiralty is erroneous and is founded in a miſapprehenſion or miſapplication of the principles laid down in the deciſion of the high court of admiralty referred to, without attending to the limitations therein contained.

In order therefore to put a ſtop to the inconveniences ariſing from theſe erroneous ſentences of the Vice Admiralty Courts, I have the honor to ſignify to your Lordſhips the King's pleaſure, that a communication of the doctrine laid down in the ſaid report ſhould be immediately made by your Lordſhips to the ſeveral judges preſiding in them, ſetting forth what is held to be the law upon the ſubject by the ſuperior tribunals, for their future guidance and direction.

I am, &c.

PORTLAND.

To the Lord's Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Extract of the Advocate General's Reports dated March 16, 1801.

I have the honor to report, that the ſentence of the Vice Admiralty Court appears to me erroneous, and to be founded in a miſapprehenſion or miſapplication of the principles laid down in the deciſion of the Court of Admiralty referred to, without attending to the limitations therein contained.

The general principle reſpecting the colonial trade has, in the courſe of the preſent war, been to a certain degree relaxed in conſideration of the preſent ſtate of commerce. It is now diſtinctly underſtood, and it has been repeatedly ſo decided by the high court of appeals, that the produce of the colonies of the enemy may be imported by a neutral into his own country, and may be re-exported from thence, even to the mother country of ſuch colony; and in like manner the produce and manufactures of the mother country may, in this circuitous mode, legally find their way to the colonies.—The direct trade however, between the mother country and its colonies, has not I apprehend been recogniſed as legal, either by his Majeſty's government or by his tribunal.

What is a direct trade, or what amounts to an intermediate importation into the neutral country, may ſometimes be a queſtion of ſome difficulty—a general definition of either applicable to all caſes cannot be well laid down. The queſtion muſt depend upon the particular circumſtances of each caſe; perhaps the mere touching in the neutral country, to take freſh clearances, may properly be conſidered as a fraudulent evaſion, and is in effect the direct trade; but the high court of admiralty has expreſsly decided (and I ſee no reaſon to expect that the court of appeal will vary the rules) that landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country, breaks the continuity of the voyage, and is ſuch an importation as legalizes the trade, although the goods be re-ſhipped in the ſame veſſel, and on account of the ſame neutral proprietors, and forwarded for ſale to the mother country.

A true copy from the files of the department of ſtate.

(Signed) JACOB WAGNER, Chief Clerk.

BY THE MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 17. 1805.

TREATY WITH TRIPOLI.

THE following is given as the outlines of the Treaty lately concluded with Tripoli:—

The Firſt Article declares there ſhall be a firm everlaſting Peace, founded upon principles of reciprocal advantage, between the two countries.*

The Second Article ſtipulates for the Exchange of One Hundred Tripolitine ſubjects for One Hundred Americans; and further, as the number of American priſoners in Tripoli, amounted to 300, that the Baſhaw ſhall receive from the United States, the ſum of 60 000 dollars, as a payment for the difference between the reſpective priſoners.

The Third Article declars, "That upon the concluſion of the peace aforeſaid, all the forces of the United States which have been or may be in hoſtilities againſt the Baſhaw of Tripoli, in the province of Derne, or elſewhere, within the dominions of the ſaid Baſhaw, ſhall be withdrawn therefrom, and no ſupplies ſhall be given by or in behalf of the United States, during the continuation of peace, to any of the ſubjects of the ſaid Baſhaw, who may be in hoſtilities againſt him, or any part of his dominions; and the Americans ſhall uſe all the means in their power, to perſuade the Brother of the ſaid Baſhaw, who has co-operated with them at Derne, &c. to withdraw from the territory of the Baſhaw of Tripoli, but they will not uſe any force or improper means to effect that object, and in caſe he ſhall withdraw himſelf as aforeſaid, the Baſhaw, engages to deliver up to him, his Wife and his Children now in his power."

Theſe are ſaid to be the Preliminaries of the Peace:—The Definitive Treaty, it is ſaid, contains the other articles uſual in treaties of the kind, and ſimilar to that of 1796; and an additional one, that in future wars our priſoners ſhall not be treated as *ſlaves*, but be exchanged man for man, according to rank, or redeemed at a very *low ſtipulated* rate. This additional article *ſounds* very well. But as war annihilates all Treaties it will be found in operation to be *mere moonſhine*.

His Tripolitan Majeſty ſeems indeed to have conceived the moſt exalted opinion of American bravery, reſources and honor; and in every inſtance conducted himſelf towards them with the moſt diſtinguiſhed politeneſs. When Colonel Lear landed at Tripoli, he was ſaluted with nine guns, inſtead of 7. as uſual. Scarce had the treaty been concluded, when ſome of the corſairs of Tripoli reſumed their old occupation of plunder; and carried off whoſe families from Sicily and Naples, as ſlaves.

NOTE.

* This the preſent Baſhaw will be ſure to obſerve *ſo long* as we continue to have a naval force in the Mediterranean. The firſt article of the Treaty concluded by Mr. Barlow, in 1796, declares "There is a firm and perpetual peace and friendſhip between the United States, and Tripoli; made by the free conſent of both parties, and guaranteed by the Moſt Potent Dey and Regency of Algiers." How long did this *perpetual* peace continue?

The principal part of our ſquadron, is at Tunis, with which we have ſome points of difference to adjuſt; and where famine has been making the moſt dreadful havoc.

The Inquirer among ſome other *vague* particulars of the Treaty with Tripoli, ſays "That the propoſitions of Peace by Juſſuf Baſhaw were firſt made in February; but Col. Lear thought it moſt politic to await the military operations of Gen. Eaton.—[☞ *Why then did he not wait a few days longer, and ſaved the ranſom money; or why was not Gen. Eaton conſulted on the Peace.*] On the capture of Derne the propoſitions of Peace by Juſſuf Baſhaw were renewed; and the Baſhaw fearful of the iſſue, and alarmed by the march of Gen. Eaton, prepared his wives and his jewels to retreat to the deſert, if the negotiation failed, and the army advanced. He intended to take the American captives with him, but never threatened their lives. It is ſaid, that the combined army with which Gen. Eaton and the Ex-Baſhaw ſet out againſt the Tripoline territory, did not exceed 300 men, including 10 Americans. [☞ *This is incorrect, Gen. Eaton ſays* 500.] On the 15th May, eighteen days after the gallant capture of Derne, an action took place between the force under General Eaton, and two thouſand Arabs ſent by the reigning Baſhaw to aſſiſt in the defenſe of Derne, in which the Arabs were defeated with great ſlaughter. ☞ *This victory was gained nineteen days before the ranſom treaty was concluded.*

NEW YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 23.

Mammoth Tree.—There is in the town of Jefferſon, Cayuga county, ſtate of New-York, on the eſtate of John Swartwout, Eſq. Marſhal of the Diſtrict of New-York, a tree which meaſures 47½ feet in circumference, and contains a hollow in which at leaſt 17 men can march and ſtand in a circle.—This enormous production of nature is ſaid to be of button-wood, and is ſuppoſed to have been the habitation of Indians and hunters a number of years ago. Being at firſt a natural hollow, the inſide is probably ſomewhat improved by art, having one ſide open as a door; the largeneſs of the hollow is aſtoniſhing, making quite a large and commodious apartment. What renders this tree the more ſingular, is, that it is ſtill green and thrifty, and may continue growing larger for a number of years to come.

For three days paſt, we have had a moderate gale from the north-weſt, which has rendered our atmoſphere cool and agreeable, and carried off, we truſt, much of the noxious effluvia that had rendered our city unhealthy. There can be no doubt, that a ſhort period of ſuch weather, would operate much towards the reſtoration of a pure and healthy atmoſphere, and of conſequence towards the deſtruction of the prevalent diſeaſe. At the ſame time, it may not be impertinent, even thus early, to caution people againſt being too haſty in returning to town. The weather that is now ſo favourable may ſoon become as unhealthy as ever, and they who have been ſo raſh as to preſume on a continuance of it, have reaſon, when too late, to repent of their precipitance. This obſervation has been ſuggeſted by our hearing of the return to the city of ſome individuals, who but three weeks ſince fled from it to preſerve their lives.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 25.

A democratic paper was eſtabliſhed at Norwich 18 months ſince. This county then had 12 Democrats to 7 Federaliſts in the Legiſlature: Now it has 13 Federaliſts and 6 Democrats.

Preſton, Stonington, Lebanon, Mansfield, Windham and *Fairfield*, are among the towns which have changed their Democratic repreſentatives for Federaliſts.

We hope to ſee the time, when the wiſe, the learned, and the virtuous, will be excluſively elected to office—when the actions of men will be looked to, and not their words—when we ſhall have, to adminiſter the Federal Conſtitution, men who will conſult the good of the whole, and not merely that of a party—men who will not be afraid to do right, ſhould it for a ſhort time render them unpopular.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 26.

OF THE FLEETS.

Capt. Williams, arrived at Salem from the Mediterranean, has brought further advices of the European hoſtile fleets. It appears, that the combined fleets, after touching at Vigo and Ferrol, had arrived at Cadiz, where they amounted to 35 ſail of the line.—And further that the Spaniſh Carthagena ſquadron, of 8 ſail of the line, were in ſight of Gibraltar, when Capt. W. ſailed (Aug. 23d,) bound to Cadiz to join the fleets there, with a fair wind. That Admiral Bickerton, with the Queen of 98 guns, Capt. Pender; Le Tonnant, 80, Capt. Tyler; Minotaur, 74. Capt. Mansfield; and Belleropharon, 74. Capt. Cooke, with two frigates had left Gibraltar, to join Admiral Collingwood, who had, at the laſt dates, a ſmall ſquadron off Cadiz. Lord Nelſon had been at Ferrol; but not finding the combined fleets there, had ſailed in farther ſearch of them.

Capt. W. was informed by the American Conſul and other gentlemen at Gibraltar, that a War between Spain and America appeared inevitable; and that the Spaniards were in daily expectation of war being de-

Burke, with all the grace and fire of his eloquence, delivered an impreſſive ſpeech, highly calculated to arreſt the attention of the electors; in which he detailed the hiſtory of commerce, and proved his firm attachment to the city of Briſtol. Poor Cruger, delighted and animated with the eloquence of Burke, when diſplayed in an eulogium upon his profeſſion, ſtood by the orator, and, at the cloſe of every period, exclaimed, in counting-houſe phraſe, "I cry *ditto* to Mr. Burke—I cry *ditto* to Mr. Burke!"

Lon. Paper.

From the PHILADELPHIA POLITICAL REGISTER.

ALTHOUGH poſſeſſed of the means not only to exact juſtice from the belligerent powers, but to command their forbearance and reſpect, the United States, owing to the imbecility of their adminiſtration, have become both the prey and the contempt of every nation.

With a commerce which employs ſeventy thouſand of the beſt ſeamen in the world, and on which fifty thouſand more might be immediately engrafted, and in every way qualified, to maintain the honor of our flag, and the rights of our citizens—with a capital which neither needs, nor ſolicits, the aid of foreign credit—with ſkill, enterprize, and induſtry, exceeding any other people—with an agriculture to nouriſh all the wants of commerce—and with every raw material to ſupply our manufactures—with the beſt harbours, and the moſt extenſive ſea-coaſt of any nation within the temperate zone—with a population and reſources exceeding moſt of the individual European States, and which, within a century, will equal the whole of them—with intelligence to appretiate, and intrepidity to aſſert our rights, and to maintain the advantages which nature has conferred upon our country; we have ſuffered all theſe bleſſings to be abuſed by the ignorance, prejudice, and puſillanimity of the moſt incompetent cabinet that was ever called to adminiſter the government of a free people.

Yielding our belief to the whinings of hypocriſy, and the ſophiſticated reaſonings of ſelf-intereſted men, we have confided the ſceptre of the nation, and the ſword of her defence, to weak and trembling hands.—We have proſtrated the national dignity at the foot of an idol—and we have ſurrendered the rights of her commercial and ſea-faring citizens to the prejudices of a viſionary and bigotted theoriſt.

We have placed at the head of our affairs a man, whom his beſt friends declare to be deſtitute of the requiſites moſt eſſential in the preſent age of the world, to a chief magiſtrate*—military firmneſs, and military ſkill—and the conſequences, of ſuch a choice have at length involved us in all the ſufferings of war, without a poſſibility of retribution, other than may be derived from the reſentment of individuals, goaded into perſonal hoſtility by the robbery and inſult of foreign freebooters. Unleſs, indeed, the reſtraints which are now impoſed not only on our commerce, but on our rights of ſovereignty, ſhould rouſe the nation to ſuch a ſtyle of remonſtrance as will leave no alternative but reſiſtance or abdication.—In the latter event, and we believe it is now the wiſh of a majority of the people, the government would devolve on an officer, whoſe character pledges him at leaſt to a ſpirited exerciſe of his truſt.

Encouraged by our tame endurance of her ſmall piracies upon our commerce, the government of Great-Britain has aſſumed a ground of aggreſſion, which outſtrips every other outrage, and reduces all our mercantile concerns to a ſlaviſh dependence on her will and pleaſure.

That this moſt extraordinary proceeding has been predicated on the forbearance and puſillanimity of our Cabinet, will be clear to every man, who will attentively peruſe the annexed documents, whence it appears that a ſimilar meaſure, on the part of Great-Britain, had been formerly contemplated, and was laid aſide on the remonſtrance of Mr. King, who correctly repreſented the intereſts, the ſpirit, and the underſtanding of the American people.—How we are now repreſented by Mr. Jefferſon's Diplomatiſts, the abortive negociations of Paris, Madrid, and London ſufficiently explain, while the practical commentary of Britiſh, French, and Spaniſh depredations, fully illuſtrate the reſpect, which they entertain for our magnanimous adminiſtration. And if ſuch be their diſpoſition and their practice towards us, while they are embroiled with each other, and dependent on us for ſupplies—what are we to expect when the return of peace ſhall combine them in a common league againſt us?

---

* See the laboured attempt to vindicate Mr. Jefferſon, in the Richmond Enquirer.

From Mr. King to Lord Hawkesbury.

GREAT CUMBERLAND PLACE, March 13, 1801.

MY LORD,

The decree of the vice-admiralty court of Naſſau, a copy of which is annexed, condemning the cargo of an American veſſel going from the United States to a port in the Spaniſh colonies, upon the ground that the articles of innocent merchandiſe, compoſing the ſame, though bona fide neutral property, were of the growth of Spain, having been ſanctioned, and the principles extended by the prize courts of the Britiſh iſlands, and particularly by the court of Jamaica, has been deemed ſufficient authority to the commanders of the ſhips of war and privateers cruiſing in thoſe ſeas, to fall upon and capture all American veſſels bound to an enemy's colony, and having on board any article of the growth or manufacture of a nation at war with Great-Britain.

Theſe captures which are vindicated by what is termed the belligerent's right to diſtreſs his enemy, by interrupting the ſupplies which his habits or convenience may require, have produced the ſtrongeſt and moſt ſerious complaints among the American Merchants, who have ſeen with indignation, a reaſon aſſigned for the capture and confiſcation of their property, which is totally diſregarded in the open trade carried on between the Britiſh and Spaniſh colonies by Britiſh and Spaniſh ſubjects, in the very article, the ſupply of which, by neutral merchants is unjuſtly iuterrupted.

The law of nations acknowledged in the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great-Britain, allows the goods of an enemy, to be lawful prize, and pronounces thoſe of a friend to be free.

While the United States take no meaſures to abridge the rights of Great-Britain, as a belligerent, they are bound to reſiſt with firmneſs, every attempt to extend them, at the expenſe of the equally inconteſtible rights of nations, which find their intereſt and duty in living in peace with the reſt of the world.

So long as the ancient law of nations is obſerved, which protects the innocent merchandize of neutrals, while it abandons to the belligerent the goods of his enemy, a plain rule exiſts, and may be appealed to, to decide the rights of peace and war.—The belligerent has no better authority to curtail the rights of the neutral than the neutral has to do the like in regard to the rights of the belligerent; and it is only by an adherence to the ancient code, and the rejection of modern gloſſes, that fixed and preciſe rules can be found, defining the rights, and regulating the duties of independent ſtates.

This ſubject is of ſuch importance, and the eſſential intereſts of the United States, whoſe policy is that of peace, are ſo deeply affected by the doctrines which during the preſent war, have been ſet up in order to enlarge the rights of belligerents, at the expence of thoſe of neutrals, that I ſhall without loſs of time, ſubmit to your Lordſhip's conſideration ſuch further reflections reſpecting the ſame, as its great importance appears to demand.

In the mean time, as the deciſions referred to cannot, from the unavoidable delay which attends the proſecution of appeals, be ſpeedily reverſed, and as the effect of thoſe decrees, will continue to be the unjuſt and ruinous interception of the American commerce in the Weſt-India ſeas, it is my duty to require that preciſe inſtructions ſhall, without delay, be diſpatched to the proper officers in the Weſt-Indies and Nova Scotia, to correct the abuſes which have ariſen out of thoſe illegal decrees, and put an end to the depredations which are waſting the lawful commerce of a peaceable and friendly nation. With great conſideration and reſpect, I have the honour to be, your lordſhip's moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

(Signed) RUFUS KING.

LORD HAWKESBURY.

Downing-ſtreet, April 11, 1801.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th of laſt month, and to inform you that in conſequence of the repreſentation contained in it, a letter has been written by his majeſty's command, by his grace the Duke of Portland, to the lords commiſſioners of the admiralty; a copy of which letter I herewith encloſe to you for the information of the government of the United States.

I have the honor to be,
With great truth, ſir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

Rufus King, &c.

Whiteball, March 30, 1801.

MY LORDS,

I tranſmit to your lordſhips herewith, a copy of the decree of the Vice Admiralty court of Naſſau, condemning the cargo of an American veſſel, going from the United States, to a port in the Spaniſh Colonies; and the ſaid decree having been referred to the conſideration of the king's advocate general, your lordſhips will perceive from his report, an extract from which I encloſe, that it is his opinion the ſentence of the Vice Admiralty is erroneous and is founded in a miſapprehenſion or miſapplication of the principles laid down in the deciſion of the high court of admiralty referred to, without attending to the limitations therein contained.

In order therefore to put a ſtop to the inconveniences ariſing from theſe erroneous ſentences of the Vice Admiralty Courts, I have the honor to ſignify to your Lordſhips the King's pleaſure, that a communication of the doctrine laid down in the ſaid report ſhould be immediately made by your Lordſhips to the ſeveral judges preſiding in them, ſetting forth what is held to be the law upon the ſubject by the ſuperior tribunals, for their future guidance and direction.

I am, &c.

PORTLAND.

To the Lord's Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

Extract of the Advocate General's Reports dated March 16, 1801.

I have the honor to report, that the ſentence of the Vice Admiralty Court appears to me erroneous, and to be founded in a miſapprehenſion or miſapplication of the principles laid down in the deciſion of the Court of Admiralty referred to, without attending to the limitations therein contained.

The general principle reſpecting the colonial trade has, in the courſe of the preſent war, been to a certain degree relaxed in conſideration of the preſent ſtate of commerce. It is now diſtinctly underſtood, and it has been repeatedly ſo decided by the high court of appeals, that the produce of the colonies of the enemy may be imported by a neutral into his own country, and may be re-exported from thence, even to the mother country of ſuch colony; and in like manner the produce and manufactures of the mother country may, in this circuitous mode, legally find their way to the colonies.—The direct trade however, between the mother country and its colonies, has not I apprehend been recogniſed as legal, either by his Majeſty's government or by his tribunal.

What is a direct trade, or what amounts to an intermediate importation into the neutral country, may ſometimes be a queſtion of ſome difficulty—a general definition of either applicable to all caſes cannot be well laid down. The queſtion muſt depend upon the particular circumſtances of each caſe; perhaps the mere touching in the neutral country, to take freſh clearances, may properly be conſidered as a fraudulent evaſion, and is in effect the direct trade; but the high court of admiralty has expreſsly decided (and I ſee no reaſon to expect that the court of appeal will vary the rules) that landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country, breaks the continuity of the voyage, and is ſuch an importation as legalizes the trade, although the goods be re-ſhipped in the ſame veſſel, and on account of the ſame neutral proprietors, and forwarded for ſale to the mother country.

A true copy from the files of the department of ſtate.

(Signed) JACOB WAGNER, Chief Clerk.

BY THE MAILS.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, SEPT. 17 1805.

TREATY WITH TRIPOLI.

THE following is given as the outlines of the Treaty lately concluded with Tripoli:—

The Firſt Article declares there ſhall be a firm everlaſting Peace, founded upon principles of reciprocal advantage, between the two countries.*

The Second Article ſtipulates for the Exchange of One Hundred Tripolitine ſubjects for One Hundred Americans; and further, as the number of American priſoners in Tripoli, amounted to 300, that the Baſhaw ſhall receive from the United States, the ſum of 60 000 dollars, as a payment for the difference between the reſpective priſoners.

The Third Article declars, "That upon the concluſion of the peace aforeſaid, all the forces of the United States which have been or may be in hoſtilities againſt the Baſhaw of Tripoli, in the province of Derne, or elſewhere, within the dominions of the ſaid Baſhaw, ſhall be withdrawn therefrom, and no ſupplies ſhall be given by or in behalf of the United States, during the continuation of peace, to any of the ſubjects of the ſaid Baſhaw, who may be in hoſtilities againſt him, or any part of his dominions; and the Americans ſhall uſe all the means in their power, to perſuade the Brother of the ſaid Baſhaw, who has co-operated with them at Derne, &c. to withdraw from the territory of the Baſhaw of Tripoli, but they will not uſe any force or improper means to effect that object, and in caſe he ſhall withdraw himſelf as aforeſaid, the Baſhaw, engages to deliver up to him, his Wife and his Children now in his power."

Theſe are ſaid to be the Preliminaries of the Peace:—The Definitive Treaty, it is ſaid, contains the other articles uſual in treaties of the kind, and ſimilar to that of 1796; and an additional one, that in future wars our priſoners ſhall not be treated as *ſlaves*, but be exchanged man for man, according to rank, or redeemed at a very *low ſtipulated* rate. This additional article *ſounds* very well. But as war annihilates all Treaties it will be found in operation to be *mere moonſhine*.

His Tripolitan Majeſty ſeems indeed to have conceived the moſt exalted opinion of American bravery, reſources and honor; and in every inſtance conducted himſelf towards them with the moſt diſtinguiſhed politeneſs. When Colonel Lear landed at Tripoli, he was ſaluted with nine guns, inſtead of 7. as uſual. Scarce had the treaty been concluded, when ſome of the corſairs of Tripoli reſumed their old occupation of plunder; and carried off whoſe families from Sicily and Naples, as ſlaves.

NOTE.

* This the preſent Baſhaw will be ſure to obſerve *ſo long* as we continue to have a naval force in the Mediterranean. The firſt article of the Treaty concluded by Mr. Barlow, in 1796, declares "There is a firm and perpetual peace and friendſhip between the United States, and Tripoli; made by the free conſent of both parties, and guaranteed by the Moſt Potent Dey and Regency of Algiers." How long did this *perpetual* peace continue?

The principal part of our ſquadron, is at Tunis, with which we have ſome points of difference to adjuſt; and where famine has been making the moſt dreadful havoc.

The Inquirer among ſome other *vague* particulars of the Treaty with Tripoli, ſays "That the propoſitions of Peace by Juſſuf Baſhaw were firſt made in February; but Col. Lear thought it moſt politic to await the military operations of Gen. Eaton.—[☞ *Why then did he not wait a few days longer, and ſaved the ranſom money; or why was not Gen. Eaton conſulted on the Peace.*] On the capture of Derne the propoſitions of Peace by Juſſuf Baſhaw were renewed; and the Baſhaw fearful of the iſſue, and alarmed by the march of Gen. Eaton, prepared his wives and his jewels to retreat to the deſert, if the negotiation failed, and the army advanced. He intended to take the American captives with him, but never threatened their lives. It is ſaid, that the combined army with which Gen. Eaton and the Ex-Baſhaw ſet out againſt the Tripoline territory, did not exceed 300 men, including 10 Americans. [☞ *This is incorrect, Gen. Eaton ſays 500.*] On the 15th May, eighteen days after the gallant capture of Derne, an action took place between the force under General Eaton, and two thouſand Arabs ſent by the reigning Baſhaw to aſſiſt in the defenſe of Derne, in which the Arabs were defeated with great ſlaughter. ☞ *This victory was gained nineteen days before the ranſom treaty was concluded.*

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 23.

Mammoth Tree.—There is in the town of Jefferſon, Cayuga county, ſtate of New-York, on the eſtate of John Swartwout, Eſq. Marſhal of the Diſtrict of New-York, a tree which meaſures 47½ feet in circumference, and contains a hollow in which at leaſt 17 men can march and ſtand in a circle.—This enormous production of nature is ſaid to be of button-wood, and is ſuppoſed to have been the habitation of Indians and hunters a number of years ago. Being at firſt a natural hollow, the inſide is probably ſomewhat improved by art, having one ſide open as a door; the largeneſs of the hollow is aſtoniſhing, making quite a large and commodious apartment. What renders this tree the more ſingular, is, that it is ſtill green and thrifty, and may continue growing larger for a number of years to come.

For three days paſt, we have had a moderate gale from the north-weſt, which has rendered our atmoſphere cool and agreeable, and carried off, we truſt, much of the noxious effluvia that had rendered our city unhealthy. There can be no doubt, that a ſhort period of ſuch weather, would operate much towards the reſtoration of a pure and healthy atmoſphere, and of conſequence towards the deſtruction of the prevalent diſeaſe. At the ſame time, it may not be impertinent, even thus early, to caution people againſt being too haſty in returning to town. The weather that is now ſo favourable may ſoon become as unhealthy as ever, and they who have been ſo raſh as to preſume on a continuance of it, have reaſon, when too late, to repent of their precipitance. This obſervation has been ſuggeſted by our hearing of the return to the city of ſome individuals, who but three weeks ſince fled from it to preſerve their lives.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 25.

A democratic paper was eſtabliſhed at Norwich 18 months ſince. This county then had 12 Democrats to 7 Federaliſts in the Legiſlature: Now it has 13 Federaliſts and 6 Democrats.

Preſton, Stonington, Lebanon, Manſfield, Windham and *Fairfield*, are among the towns which have changed their Democratic repreſentatives for Federaliſts.

We hope to ſee the time, when the wiſe, the learned, and the virtuous, will be excluſively elected to office—when the actions of men will be looked to, and not their words—when we ſhall have, to adminiſter the Federal Conſtitution, men who will conſult the good of the whole, and not merely that of a party—men who will not be afraid to do right, ſhould it for a ſhort time render them unpopular.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, SEPT. 26.

OF THE FLEETS.

Capt. Williams, arrived at Salem from the Mediterranean, has brought further advices of the European hoſtile fleets. It appears, that the combined fleets, after touching at Vigo and Ferrol, had arrived at Cadiz, where they amounted to 35 ſail of the line.—And further that the Spaniſh Carthagena ſquadron, of 8 ſail of the line, were in ſight of Gibraltar, when Capt. W. ſailed (Aug. 23d.) bound to Cadiz to join the fleets there, with a fair wind. That Admiral Bickerton, with the Queen of 98 guns, Capt. Pender; Le Tonnant, 80, Capt. Tyler; Minotaur, 74. Capt. Mausfield; and Bellerophron, 74. Capt. Cooke, with two frigates had left Gibraltar, to join Admiral Collingwood, who had, at the laſt dates, a ſmall ſquadron off Cadiz. Lord Nelſon had been at Ferrol; but not finding the combined fleets there, had ſailed in farther ſearch of them.

Capt. W. was informed by the American Conſul and other gentlemen at Gibraltar, that a War between Spain and America appeared inevitable; and that the Spaniards were in daily expectation of war being de-

clared against them by the United States.—Mr. Pinckney, whose negociation had failed, was expected at Tangiers every moment; and Mr. Bowdoin had thought it expedient not to proceed to Madrid, as we have before known. In the mean time the Spaniards treat these things with contempt, and insult and capture the American flag daily; and the common observation is, that our Government cannot much longer brook such hostile and insulting treatment.

Letters received in town on Friday last, from several intelligent American gentlemen in Bourdeaux, speak, in the language of seriousness, that from the measures of the French government, which were then taking place on the sea coast, there was every appearance that the long talked of Invasion of England, would take place in the course of this summer. The Emperor was hastening his journey to Boulogne. Moorings were were preparing at Cherbourg for the shipping—immense bodies of troops were marching to the coast; and the flotilla in every direction, in movement.

A gentleman lately from Marseilles, informs that the most current topic of conversation at that place, was the projected partition of Switzerland by France, and some of the other neighboring Potentates of Europe. The Emperor Napoleon, it was said, was to have those parts, which border on the French Territory; while Austria, as a requital of her acquiescence in the plan, was to be put in possession of the Germanic Cantons.

October 1.

FOREIGN.

By the Fair-American, Capt. Harding, from Liverpool, we received papers to Aug. 14. inclusive—four days the latest.

A great portion of the papers is occupied with military orders, resulting from an apparent expectation that the grand expedition, which is to determine the fate of *England*, would not be much longer delayed. The London "*Globe*," of Aug. 12, says, "*The public may rest assured that this is not a mere alarm, but that the proceedings of Government are founded upon a* CONVICTION *of* REAL DANGER, *resulting from* RECENT *and* WELL AUTHENTICATED *intelligence.—All the naval officers in the several ports of the Channel have been ordered on board their ships, which are ready to slip their cables and put to sea at a moment's notice. The military force of Great Britain may be considered as embodied.*"

LONDON, AUG. 14.

Yesterday morning Madame Jerome Bonaparte paid a visit to the Bank, accompanied by a Gentleman and a Lady. She was received with marked attenton and politeness, and shewn through the various offices. The name of the fair visitor becoming known, some hundreds of persons assembled to see her return to her carraige, which waited at the front of the building. The spectators were, however, greatly disappointed in not being permitted to see her face, which she concealed by her veil; and no sooner was she seated in her carriage, than the blinds were let down.

A Hoax.—Some of the papers having announced last week that the tide would rise on Saturday ten feet higher than had been known for the last century, some thousands of people living near the water side, between Richmond and Gravesend, employed themselves in removing their furniture, lest it should be carried off by the flood. By one o'clock, many thousands were assembled on the three bridges, and the shore all along from Greenwich to Fulham, on both sides, were lined. At 40 minutes past two the tide had neaped, and fell above three inches, and before three to above eight inches. Many waited to see the mud on the shore, before they would believe they could be mistaken.

The London papers mention a Philadelphia Roscius, as engaged to perform at Drury Lane Theatre.

It is established, by intelligence from several sources, that nearly the whole naval force of France, Spain and Holland, is ready for sea; that every ship is crowded with troops; that a great number of inferior vessels, prepared for the conveyance of soldiers to a short distance, are lying at the French ports of the channel opposite England, in a condition to depart at short notice; and that the shores are thronged with troops marched thither for embarkation. These mature preparations must certainly strengthen the expectations that the attempt to invade England or Ireland will be speedily made. Our European news reaches to the 20th of August; the grand fleets were then so situated, that if their co-operation was relied upon, England could not have been attacked in that month. News of the first importance may be daily expected.

The latter part of July, all American vessels were ordered out of the New Deip, Holland, to make room for the transports which were receiving on board troops for the expedition. All Dutch vessels, it is said, of 30 tons and upwards, were put in requisition.

Combined Fleet.—This fleet, it appears, sailed from Vigo, on the 31st of July 4 days after their arrival—leaving at that place three ships, which probably required considerable repairs. They proceeded to Ferrol, where their force was increased; and afterwards to Cadiz. Lord Nelson, it is said, was off Viana, a few miles to the southward of Vigo, on the 7th of August.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, October 5, 1805.

THE FEVER.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 23.—In the last 48 hours there have been 50 new cases in *Southwark*, and 12 in the city. In Hospital 54—18 convalescent. Interments, 33 adults, and 6 children.

SEPT. 24.—In the last *twenty-four* hours, there were *fourteen* new cases in *Southwark*, and *nine* in the city. In Hospital, 59—20 convalescent. Interments, 23 adults, and 4 children.

SEPT. 25.—Since yesterday's report there have occurred *eleven* new cases in *Southwark*, and *two* in the city. In Hospital 63—convalescent 23. Interments, 19 adults, and 4 children.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24.—Since yesterday's report there have been *thirty* new cases of fever, and *five* deaths, viz. Grace Sharp, Robinson Hazard, Mary Dunn and James Kirkwood. In Hospital 32, of whom 10 are convalescent.

SEPT. 25.—Since the last report, there have been *twenty-three* new cases, and *five* deaths, viz. Jane Mills, Rebecca Byas, Chloe Coles, Michael Feeley, Mary Colledon, Dominick Purcell. In Hospital 28. nine recovering.

SEPT. 26.—Since the last report there have been *twenty five* new cases, and *seven* deaths, viz. Fanny Drake, Mary Ann Mills, David Thomas, Theodorus Delforest, John Webster, Seth R. Wigginton, Harriot Robinson. In Hospital, 30—convalescent 9.

SEPT. 27.—Since yellerday's report there have been *twenty-seven* new cases of fever, and *fifteen* deaths.

The worthy citizens who looked upon the revolution of France as a death-blow to despotism, and considered the foundation of liberty as likely to be built and consolidated upon the ruins of the bastile, in Paris—they, good souls! as well as the more keen jacobins who knew the reverse, and were persuaded in their hearts, that when they were destroying the Bourbon dynasty, they were only making way for a despotism more pernicious to mankind, but more profitable to themselves, will learn, from the following extract of a letter, from a very celebrated traveller, what sort of a bastile there is now on the seite of the old, and how much better it is calculated to provide against, and resist the assaults of an enfrenzied populace, and the treachery of villainous, insurgent demagogues, than that of the old.

"A sight of the temple leads to the disclosure of information, which, if it may be deemed accurate, proves that the bastile and the system appertaining to that ancient fortress, are revived.—All the surrounding buildings have been pulled down, and a large opening is formed, which absolutely secludes it from all immediate communication with the city, and gives it a much more formidable appearance than at the commencement of the republic. It is impossible to obtain admission into the state bastile; for it is rigidly guarded both within and without the walls; and persons are frequently conveyed thither by a *letter de cachet* from the grand inquisitor FOUCHE, without any preliminary examination, and often without the knowledge of their friends. This is the real history of those sudden disappearances of a number of persons, which the French, and after them, the English journalists, have ascribed to robbers and assassins. A trial is not always necessary in this land of liberty, to establish the innocence or guilt of certain individuals: hence, the *Cayenne dilligence* is always in readiness to take up such passengers as are not required to make any stay in the temple, which is the safest place of baiting between the bureau of the Minister of Police and Rochefort. It is not until the wretched victims are on the eve of embarking on board the Salaminian vessels of state, that they are permitted to disclose their fate to their relatives, and to announce their destination to the delectable regions of the most luxurious climate of South-America; and often this indulgence is denied to the hapless sufferers."

FROM TRINIDAD.

By a Proclamation of the Governor of Trinidad, dated on the 5th of August last, the following articles are allowed to be imported into that colony, in American bottoms for 6 months, viz. boards, plank, ranging timber, scantling, claphoards, hoops, staves, shingles, shooks and heading, spars and oars, flour, rice, bread, peas, beans, corn and rye meal, oats, beef, pork, salted and pickled fish, bacon, hams, hog's lard, lamp-oil, cattle, horses, mules, live stock, and tobacco. And that the following articles are expresly prohibited from being imported into this colony from the United States of America, in American bottoms, viz. East-India goods of all d scriptions, gin, brandy, rum, and other spirituous liquors, pitch, tar, turpentine, and all other goods, wares and merchandises whatever, (except the abovementioned articles) under pain of seizure and confiscation of the ship and the goods so imported.

It is further signified, that any articles of the growth or manufacture of that place, may be bought and exchanged, except indigo, cotton, arnotto, cocoa, coffee, cochineal, lignum vitæ, and dying woods.

"STEADY HABITS."

The number of Federalists elected to the next Connecticut Legislature is 136. Democrats 59.—Ten more federalists than were elected at the preceding choice.

The Hon. John Breckenridge, of Kentucky, is appointed Attorney-General of the United States. The office has been vacant a long time. Mr. B. was one of the *four* Senators who voted so stoutly to convict Judge Chase.

Rattle-Snake.—There was lately killed in the town of New-Braintree, (Massachusetts,) a Rattlesnake, which, upon opening, was found to contain a full grown Grey Squirrel, and a Robin.

Capt. Bainbridge and a number of his fellow-officers, late prisoners at Tripoli, have arrived at the City of Washington. Public dinners have been given them at Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington.

It is said to be extremely sickly in some parts of the interior of New-York.

Late French papers, (received at Boston) mention, that the Emperor Napoleon left Paris, on the 3d of August, for the coast opposite England; where he was to stay about 12 days.

The Royal Circus in St. George's Fields has been destroyed by fire, supposed to have been occasioned by the unfortunate falling of a spark, in the performance of a pantomime—*Lon. paper.*

It is stated in the York paper, upon authority, that Mrs. Thornton, who rode the famous match on Saturday in the last August Meeting, will again display her jockeyship on the last Saturday in the ensuing Meeting, in a match for *three thousand guineas*, four miles. *ibid.*

Much is said about the Treaty recently made with the Bashaw of Tripoli. We have never expressed an opinion unfavourable to it—and we hope we may never have reason to do so. That our countrymen are free *is true*; and we cordially rejoice—so far we are certain is good. If in all other respects, the treaty has strictly preserved the faith and honour of the country, it is good; if not, it is certainly bad.

B. Parke, Esq. is chosen to represent the Indiana Territory in the Congress of the United States.

We are sorry to find it stated, in several recent letters from Norfolk, (Virginia,) that the *yellow-fever* has broken out in that city with appearances of considerable malignancy.

Arrived at this port on Thursday last, ship George Washington, Martin, from St. Petersburgh, in 71 days.—Sailed in company with ships Union, Johnson, of this port, Union, Hodges, of Salem, West-Point, Paddock, of New-York, and brig Washington, Allen, of Salem.—Left at St. Petersburgh, ship Neptune, Arnold, of Providence, to sail in 2 days; brigs Zerviah, Holden, and Swift, Bullock, of do. to sail in 12 days; ship Mount-Vernon, Indicutt, of Salem, to sail in 10 days; brigs Ryfield, of Boston, in 4, and Romulus, Clarke, of New-York, in 8 days.—September 30, in long. 62, 30, spoke, schooner Sylvia, Young, from Boston, bound to Bilboa.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Sunday evening last, Mr. JOSHUA NICHOLS, to Miss HANNAH COGGESHALL, daughter of Mr. Thomas Coggeshall.

DIED.—In this town, on Thursday last, Mr. WILLIAM TILLINGHAST, in the 40th year of his age.

Drowned, in this harbour, on Friday the 27 h ult. by the upsetting of a boat, Capt. LUKE BLIVEN, of this town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT Oct. 4.

ENTERED,		*From*
Schooner Betsey,	Clarke,	St. Jago
Wm. & Margaret,	Wood,	Havanna
Ship George Washington,	Martin,	Cronstadt
CLEARED,		*For*
Schooner Patty	Borden,	Exuma
Sloop Juno,	Thayer,	New-York

Just Received, and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A FEW Setts of the second edition of "DEMOCRACY UNVEILED."—Price *One Dollar.*

October 4. 1805.

Rhode-Island Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the State-House on Wednesday, October 9, 1805, at Two o'clock, P. M. to transact such business as may be laid before them.

By Order, GEO. BRIGGS, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct. 2. 1805.

For CHARLESTON (S. C.)

THE fast sailing Schooner FRANKLIN, *Robert Gibbs* master, will sail by the 15th inst.—For Freight or Passage having excellent accommodations, apply to

SAMUEL VAUCHN & SON.

No. 1, WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Newport Oct 3, 1805.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber—No. 3, PERRY's *Wharf,*

ONE hundred hogsheads good retailing Molasses.
100 hogsheads New-England Rum.
1499 bushels Turks-Island Salt.
50 barrels Beef } prime.
30 do. Pork, }
A few hogsheads West-India Rum.
One hogshead Honey.
Sugar—Coffee and Flour, by the small quantity.
Boat's Oars and Sweeps—Also,
A second-hand Anchor, weighing about 450 lbs.

Two pair of composition Nuts and Screws, weighing about 1600 lbs. very valuable—which formerly belonged to *Aaron Lopez*'s Spermaceti-Works.

Also, a fast-sailing Schooner, of 107 tons, about 6 years old and well found, with cables, anchors and rigging, now lying at said Wharf;—where may be had Storage for all kinds of Goods, in excellent Stores, warranted clear from the high tides.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

TO BE SOLD, BY

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

No. 10, *Market-Square.*

FIFTY Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
50 do. New Rum.
A few do. Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A few pipes Holland Gin.
6 Tierces New Rice.
20 boxes Hard Soap.
300 bushels old Corn.
30 boxes first quality mould and dipped tallow Candles.
70 barrels prime Beef, in good order for shipping.
60 barrels mess Beef.
Cables of any dimensions, and Cordage of any size, can be had at the shortest notice.

He has also for Sale,

A few pieces Raven's Duck.

And sundry Dwelling Houses, in different parts of the town

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

To be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 21st of October inst. (if not previously disposed of at private Sale)

THE House and Lot situated in Pelham-street, lately occupied by *Jonathan Bowen.*—For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL DURFEE.

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

A WET NURSE, who can be well recommended, is wanted to go into a Family immediately.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. *Oct.* 4, 1805.

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, have appointed us the subscribers commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *James Phillips*, late of said town deceased, represented Insolvent, and allowed us six months for that purpose.—These are therefore to notify the creditors to said estate, to bring in their respective claims against said deceased's estate, to either of us the subscribers, at our respective dwellings, in said town, at any time within six months from the date hereof.

JOHN BROWN jun. } *Com'rs.*
CHARLES BROWN, }

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, *Adm'x.*

North Kingstown, Sept. 9, 1805

BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Justice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL PIANO FORTE.—Also a Light COACHEE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

THE creditors of ASA MINOR, of Hopkinton, in the county of Washington, Esq. are hereby notified to appear before the General Assembly, at their next session in October inst. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an act made and passed June, A. D 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct. 1, 1805.

THE creditors of *John Wood*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Trader, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly next, to be holden in October instant, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, that the benefit of an act made in June, A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should be extended to him, should not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

FAMILY BIBLES,

for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

cared against them by the United States.—Mr. Pinckney, whose negociation had failed, was expected at Tangiers every moment; and Mr. Bowdoin had thought it expedient not to proceed to Madrid, as we have before known. In the mean time the Spaniards treat these things with contempt, and insult and capture the American flag daily; and the common observation is, that our Government cannot much longer brook such hostile and insulting treatment.

Letters received in town on Friday last, from several intelligent American gentlemen in Bourdeaux, speak, in the language of seriousness, that from the measures of the French government, which were then taking place on the sea coast, there was every appearance that the long talked of Invasion of England, would take place in the course of this summer. The Emperor was hastening his journey to Boulogne. Moorings were were preparing at Cherbourg for the shipping—immense bodies of troops were marching to the coast; and the flotilla in every direction, in movement.

A gentleman lately from Marseilles, informs that the most current topic of conversation at that place, was the projected partition of Switzerland by France, and some of the other neighboring Potentates of Europe. The Emperor Napoleon, it was said, was to have those parts, which border on the French Territory; while Austria, as a requital of her acquiescence in the plan, was to be put in possession of the Germanic Cantons.

October 1.

FOREIGN.

By the Fair-American, Capt. Harding, from Liverpool, we received papers to Aug. 14. inclusive—four days the latest.

A great portion of the papers is occupied with military orders, resulting from an apparent expectation that the grand expedition, which is to determine the fate of *England*, would not be much longer delayed. The London "*Globe*," of Aug. 12, says, "*The public may rest assured that this is not a mere alarm, but that the proceedings of Government are founded upon a* CONVICTION *of* REAL DANGER, *resulting from* RECENT *and* WELL AUTHENTICATED *intelligence.—All the naval officers in the several ports of the Channel have been ordered on board their ships, which are ready to slip their cables and put to sea at a moment's notice. The military force of Great Britain may be considered as embodied.*"

LONDON, AUG. 14.

Yesterday morning Madame Jerome Bonaparte paid a visit to the Bank, accompanied by a Gentleman and a Lady. She was received with marked attenton and politeness, and shewn through the various offices. The name of the fair visitor becoming known, some hundreds of persons assembled to see her return to her carraige, which waited at the front of the building. The spectators were, however, greatly disappointed in not being permitted to see her face, which she concealed by her veil; and no sooner was she seated in her carriage, than the blinds were let down.

A Hoax.—Some of the papers having announced last week that the tide would rise on Saturday ten feet higher than had been known for the last century, some thousands of people living near the water side, between Richmond and Gravesend, employed themselves in removing their furniture, lest it should be carried off by the flood. By one o'clock, many thousands were assembled on the three bridges, and the shore all along from Greenwich to Fulham, on both sides, were lined. At 40 minutes past two the tide had neaped, and fell above three inches, and before three to above eight inches. Many waited to see the mud on the shore, before they would believe they could be mistaken.

The London papers mention a Philadelphia Roscius, as engaged to perform at Drury Lane Theatre.

It is established, by intelligence from several sources, that nearly the whole naval force of France, Spain and Holland, is ready for sea; that every ship is crowded with troops; that a great number of inferior vessels, prepared for the conveyance of soldiers to a short distance, are lying at the French ports of the channel opposite England, in a condition to depart at short notice; and that the shores are thronged with troops marched thither for embarkation. These mature preparations must certainly strengthen the expectations that the attempt to invade England or Ireland will be speedily made. Our European news reaches to the 20th of August; the grand fleets were then so situated, that if their co-operation was relied upon, England could not have been attacked in that month. News of the first importance may be daily expected.

The latter part of July, all American vessels were ordered out of the New Deip, Holland, to make room for the transports which were receiving on board troops for the expedition. All Dutch vessels, it is said, of 30 tons and upwards, were put in requisition.

Combined Fleet.—This fleet, it appears, sailed from Vigo, on the 31st of July 4 days after their arrival—leaving at that place three ships, which probably required considerable repairs. They proceeded to Ferrol, where their force was increased; and afterwards to Cadiz. Lord Nelson, it is said, was off Viana, a few miles to the southward of Vigo, on the 7th of August.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, October 5, 1805.

THE FEVER.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPT. 23.—In the last 48 hours there have been 50 new cases in *Southwark*, and 12 in the city. In Hospital 54—18 convalescent. Interments, 33 adults, and 6 children.

SEPT. 24.—In the last *twenty-four* hours, there were *fourteen* new cases in *Southwark*, and *nine* in the city. In Hospital, 59—20 convalescent. Interments, 23 adults, and 4 children.

SEPT. 25.—Since yesterday's report there have occurred *eleven* new cases in *Southwark*, and *two* in the city. In Hospital 63—convalescent 23. Interments, 19 adults, and 4 children.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 24.—Since yesterday's report there have been *thirty* new cases of fever, and *five* deaths, viz. Grace Sharp, Robinson Hazard, Mary Dunn and James Kirkwood. In Hospital 32, of whom 10 are convalescent.

SEPT. 25.—Since the last report, there have been *twenty-three* new cases and *five* deaths, viz. Jane Mills, Rebecca Byas, Chloe Coles, Michael Feeley, Mary Colledon, Dominick Purcell. In Hospital 28. nine recovering.

SEPT. 26.—Since the last report there have been *twenty five* new cases, and *seven* deaths, viz. Fanny Drake, Mary Ann Mills, David Thomas, Theodorus Delforest, John Webster, Seth R. Wigginton, Harriot Robinson. In Hospital, 30—convalescent 9.

SEPT. 27.—Since yesterday's report there have been *twenty-seven* new cases of fever, and *fifteen* deaths.

The worthy citizens who looked upon the revolution of France as a death-blow to despotism, and considered the foundation of liberty as likely to be built and consolidated upon the ruins of the bastile, in Paris—they, good souls! as well as the more keen jacobins who knew the reverse, and were persuaded in their hearts, that when they were destroying the Bourbon dynasty, they were only making way for a despotism more pernicious to mankind, but more profitable to themselves, will learn, from the following extract of a letter, from a very celebrated traveller, what sort of a bastile there is now on the seite of the old, and how much better it is calculated to provide against, and resist the assaults of an enfrenzied populace, and the treachery of villainous, insurgent demagogues, than that of the old.

"A sight of the temple leads to the disclosure of information, which, if it may be deemed accurate, proves that the bastile and the system appertaining to that ancient fortress, are revived.—All the surrounding buildings have been pulled down, and a large opening is formed, which absolutely secludes it from all immediate communication with the city, and gives it a much more formidable appearance than at the commencement of the republic. It is impossible to obtain admission into the state bastile; for it is rigidly guarded both within and without the walls; and persons are frequently conveyed thither by a *letter de cachet* from the grand inquisitor FOUCHE, without any preliminary examination, and often without the knowledge of their friends. This is the real history of those sudden disappearances of a number of persons, which the French, and after them, the English journalists, have ascribed to robbers and assassins. A trial is not always necessary in this land of liberty, to establish the innocence or guilt of certain individuals: hence, the *Cayenne dilligence* is always in readiness to take up such passengers as are not required to make any stay in the temple, which is the safest place of baiting between the bureau of the Minister of Police and Rochefort. It is not until the wretched victims are on the eve of embarking on board the Salaminian vessels of state, that they are permitted to disclose their fate to their relatives, and to announce their destination to the delectable regions of the most luxurious climate of South-America; and often this indulgence is denied to the hapless sufferers."

FROM TRINIDAD.

By a Proclamation of the Governor of Trinidad, dated on the 5th of August last, the following articles are allowed to be imported into that colony, in American bottoms for 6 months, viz. boards, plank, ranging timber, scantling, clapboards, hoops, staves, shingles, shooks and heading, spars and oars, flour, rice, bread, peas, beans, corn and rye meal, oats, beef, pork, salted and pickled fish, bacon, hams, hog's lard, lamp-oil, cattle, horses, mules, live stock, and tobacco. And that the following articles are expresly prohibited from being imported into this colony from the United States of America, in American bottoms, viz. East-India goods of all d scriptions, gin, brandy, rum, and other spirituous liquors, pitch, tar, turpentine, and all other goods, wares and merchandises whatever, (except the above-mentioned articles) under pain of seizure and confiscation of the ship and the goods so imported.

It is further signified, that any articles of the growth or manufacture of that place, may be bought and exchanged, except indigo, cotton, arnotto, cocoa, coffee, cochineal, lignum vitæ, and dying woods.

"STEADY HABITS."

The number of Federalists elected to the next Connecticut Legislature is 136. Democrats 59.—Ten more federalists than were elected at the preceding choice.

The Hon. John Breckenridge, of Kentucky, is appointed Attorney-General of the United States. The office has been vacant a long time. Mr. B. was one of the *four* Senators who voted so stoutly to convict Judge Chase.

Rattle-Snake.—There was lately killed in the town of New-Braintree, (Massachusetts,) a Rattlesnake, which, upon opening, was found to contain a full grown Grey Squirrel, and a Robin.

Capt. Bainbridge and a number of his fellow-officers, late prisoners at Tripoli, have arrived at the City of Washington. Public dinners have been given them at Richmond, Fredericksburg and Washington.

It is said to be extremely sickly in some parts of the interior of New-York.

Late French papers, (received at Boston) mention, that the Emperor Napoleon left Paris, on the 3d of August, for the coast opposite England; where he was to stay about 12 days.

The Royal Circus in St. George's Fields has been destroyed by fire, supposed to have been occasioned by the unfortunate falling of a spark, in the performance of a pantomime—*Lon. paper.*

It is stated in the York paper, upon authority, that Mrs. Thornton, who rode the famous match on Saturday in the last August Meeting, will again display her jockeyship on the last Saturday in the ensuing Meeting, in a match for *three thousand guineas*, four miles. *ibid.*

Much is said about the Treaty recently made with the Bashaw of Tripoli. We have never expressed an opinion unfavourable to it—and we hope we may never have reason to do so. That our countrymen are free *is true*; and we cordially rejoice—so far we are certain is good. If in all other respects, the treaty has strictly preserved the faith and honour of the country, it is good; if not, it is certainly bad.

B. Parke, Esq. is chosen to represent the Indiana Territory in the Congress of the United States.

We are sorry to find it stated, in several recent letters from Norfolk, (Virginia,) that the *yellow-fever* has broken out in that city with appearances of considerable malignancy.

Arrived at this port on Thursday last, ship George Washington, Martin, from St. Petersburgh, in 71 days.—Sailed in company with ships Union, Johnson, of this port, Union, Hodges, of Salem, West-Point, Paddock of New-York, and brig Washington, Allen, of Salem.—Left at St. Petersburgh, ship Neptune, Arnold of Providence, to sail in 2 days; brigs Zerviah, Holden, and Swift, Bullock, of do. to sail in 12 days; ship Mount-Vernon, Indicutt, of Salem, to sail in 10 days; brigs Ryfield, of Boston, in 4, and Romulus, Clarke, of New-York, in 8 days.—September 30, in long. 62, 30, spoke, schooner Sylvia, Young, from Boston, bound to Bilboa.

MARRIED.—In this town, on Sunday evening last, Mr. JOSHUA NICHOLS, to Miss HANNAH COGGESHALL, daughter of Mr. Thomas Coggeshall.

DIED.—In this town, on Thursday last, Mr. WILLIAM TILLINGHAST, in the 40th year of his age.

Drowned, in this harbour, on Friday the 27 h ult. by the upsetting of a boat, Capt. LUKE BLIVEN, of this town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport Oct. 4.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Betsey, Clarke,	St. Jago
Wm. & Margaret, Wood,	Havanna
Ship George Washington, Martin,	Cronstadt
CLEARED,	*For*
Schooner Patty Borden,	Exuma
Sloop Juno, Thayer,	New-York

Just Received, and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,

A FEW Setts of the second edition of "DEMOCRACY UNVEILED."—Price *One Dollar.*

October 4. 1805.

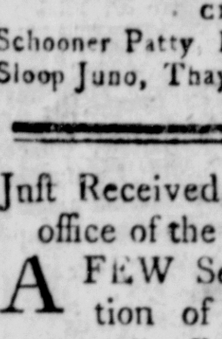
Rhode-Island Insurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a general meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the State-House on Wednesday, October 9, 1805, at Two o'clock, P. M. to transact such business as may be laid before them.

By Order, GEO. BRIGGS, *Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct 2. 1805.

For CHARLESTON (S. C.)



THE fast sailing Schooner FRANKLIN, *Robert Gibbs* master, will sail by the 15th inst.—For Freight or Passage having excellent accommodations, apply to

SAMUEL VAUGHN & SON.

No. 1, WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Newport Oct 3, 1805.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber—No. 3, PERRY's Wharf,

ONE hundred hogsheads good retailing Molasses.
100 hogsheads New-England Rum.
1400 bushels Turks-Island Salt.
50 barrels Beef } prime.
30 do. Pork, }
A few hogsheads West-India Rum.
One hogshead Honey.
Sugar—Coffee and Flour, by the small quantity.
Boat's Oars and Sweeps—Also,
A second-hand Anchor, weighing about 450 lbs.
Two pair of composition Nuts and Screws, weighing about 1600 lbs. very valuable—which formerly belonged to *Aaron Lopez's* Spermaceti-Works.

Also, a fast-sailing Schooner, of 107 tons, about 6 years old and well found, with cables, anchors and rigging, now lying at said Wharf;—where may be had Storage for all kinds of Goods, in excellent Stores, warranted clear from the high tides.

JAMES PERRY.

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

TO BE SOLD, BY

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

No. 10, *Market-Square.*

FIFTY Hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
50 do. New Rum.
A few do. Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A few pipes Holland Gin.
6 Tierces New Rice.
20 boxes Hard Soap.
300 bushels old Corn.
30 boxes first quality mould and dipped tallow Candles.
70 barrels prime Beef, in good order for shipping.
60 barrels mess Beef.
Cables of any dimensions, and Cordage of any size, can be had at the shortest notice.

He has also for Sale,

A few pieces Raven's Duck.

And sundry Dwelling Houses, in different parts of the town

Newport, Oct 4, 1805.

To be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 21st of October inst. (if not previously disposed of at private Sale)

THE House and Lot situated in Pelham-street, lately occupied by *Jonathan Bowen.*—For further particulars apply to

SAMUEL DURFEE.

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

A WET NURSE, who can be well recommended, is wanted to go into a Family immediately.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury. *Oct.* 4, 1805.

WHEREAS the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of North-Kingstown, in the county of Washington, have appointed us the subscribers commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of *James Phillips*, late of said town deceased, represented Insolvent, and allowed us six months for that purpose.—These are therefore to notify the creditors to said estate, to bring in their respective claims against said deceased's estate, to either of us the subscribers, at our respective dwellings, in said town, at any time within six months from the date hereof.

JOHN BROWN jun. }
CHARLES BROWN, } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH PHILLIPS, *Adm'x.*

North Kingstown, Sept. 9, 1805

BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, such as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifests; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Justice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL PIANO FORTE.—Also a Light COACHEE.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

THE creditors of ASA MINOR, of Hopkinton, in the county of Washington, Esq. are hereby notified to appear before the General Assembly, at their next session in October inst. and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, for the benefit of an act made and passed June, A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct. 1, 1805.

THE creditors of *John Wood*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Trader, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly next, to be holden in October instant, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, that the benefit of an act made in June, A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should be extended to him, should not be granted.

THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

FAMILY BIBLES,

for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

POETRY, AND MONITOR.

☞ A RICH VEIN of MORALITY runs throughout the following production.

THE GRAVE.

THERE is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary Pilgrims found;
They softly lie, and sweetly sleep,
Low in the ground.

The storm that wrecks the winter sky,
No more disturbs their deep repose
Than summer evening's latest sigh,
That shuts the rose.

I long to lay this painful head,
And aching heart beneath the soil,
To slumber in that dreamless bed
From all my toil.

For Misery stole me at my birth,
And cast me helpless on the wild;
I perish; O my Mother Earth!
Take home thy child.

On thy dear lap these limbs reclin'd
Shall gently moulder into thee;
Nor leave one wretched trace behind,
Resembling me.

Hark!—a strange sound affrights mine ear;
My pulse—my brain runs wild—I rave;
—Ah! who art thou, whose voice I hear!
"I am *The Grave!*

"The *Grave*, that never spake before,
Hath found at length a tongue to chide:
O listen!—I will speak no more:
Be silent, Pride!

"Art thou a *Wretch*, of hope forlorn,
The victim of consuming care!
Is thy distracted conscience torn
By fell despair!

"Do foul misdeeds of former times
Wring with remorse thy guilty breast?
And Ghosts of unforgiven crimes
Murder thy rest?

"Lash'd by the furies of the mind,
From wrath and vengeance wouldst thou flee,
Ah! think not, hope not, Fool! to find
A friend in me.

"By all the terrors of the tomb,
Beyond the power of tongue to tell!
By the dread secrets of my womb!
By Death and Hell!

"I charge thee *Live!*—Repent and pray;
In dust thine infamy deplore;
There yet is mercy!—go thy way,
And sin no more.

"—Art thou a *Mourner?*—Hast thou known
The joy of innocent delights?
Endearing days forever flown
And tranquil nights?

"O *Live!*—and deeply cherish still
The sweet remembrance of the past:
Rely on heaven's unchanging will
For peace at last.

"Art thou a *Wanderer?*—Hast thou seen
O'erwhelming tempests drown thy bark?
A ship-wreck'd sufferer hast thou been,
Misfortune's mark?

"Though long, of winds and waves the sport,
Condemn'd in wretchedness to roam,
Live!—thou shalt reach a sheltering port,
A quiet home.

"To *Friendship* didst thou trust thy fame,
And was thy Friend a deadly foe,
Who stole into thy breast to aim
A surer blow?

"*Live!*—and repine not o'er his loss,
A loss unworthy to be told:
Thou hast mistaken sordid dross,
For Friendship's gold.

"Go, seek that Treasure, seldom found,
Of power the fiercest griefs to calm,
And soothe the bosom's deepest wound
With heavenly balm.

"—In *Woman* hast thou plac'd thy bliss,
And did the Fair-One faithless prove?
Hath she betray'd thee with a kiss,
And sold thy love!

"*Live!*—'twas a false bewild'ring fire;
Too often Love's insidious dart
Thrills the fond soul with sweet desire,
But *kills the heart.*

"A nobler flame shall warm thy breast,
A brighter Maiden's virtuous charms!
Blest shalt thou be, supremely blest,
In beauty's arms.

"———Whate'er thy lot—whoe'er thou be—
Confess thy folly, kiss the rod,
And in thy chast'ning sorrows see
The hand of GOD.

"A bruised reed he will not break;
Afflictions all his children feel;
He wounds them for his mercy's sake,
He wounds to heal.

"Humbled beneath his mighty hand,
Prostrate, his Providence adore:
'Tis done!—Arise! he bids thee stand,
To fall no more.

"Now, Traveller in the vale of tears!
To realms of everlasting light,
Through Time's dark wilderness of years,
Pursue thy flight.

"There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary Pilgrims found;
And while the mouldering ashes sleep,
Low in the ground.

"The Soul, of origin divine,
GOD's glorious image, freed from clay,
In Heaven's eternal sphere shall shine,
A star of day!

"The *Sun* is but a spark of fire,
A transient meteor in the sky,
The *Soul*, immortal as its Sire,
Shall never die."

Just Received.
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,
By the Grose, Dozen, or single, at the Boston Prices,

A REVISED and enlarged edition of Webster's American Spelling-Book—lately published.
Sept. 13, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE subscribers having porvided themselves with a suttable and convenient Store. No 95, Thames-street, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commission business, take this method of soliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themselves that their steady attention to the interests of such as will entrust them with the sale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

JOHN SHEARMAN
Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to No. 133, Thames-Steer, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.
Newport, May 31, 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,
TIN-PLATE WORKER
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.——Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.
Newport, March 15, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.
By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them *April* 19, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace and Clarke; where they will furnish Lumber of every description, on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, for cash or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.
Newport, May 3, 1805.

CASH,
And the highest Price, given for
FLAX-SEED,
By NATHANIEL SWEET, &Co.
Newport, August 23, 1805.

OPENING THIS DAY.

BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,
Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, Cheap-Side, Providence, directly opposite the Roger Williams Bank,

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will sell lower, than can be purchased in the State.
Also, a general Assortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS
Providence, August 22, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House, No. 12, situated on Easton's Point, in Third-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to
THOMAS GODDARD.
Newport, August 9, 1805.

Just Received, from New-York,
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,
A few Setts (both Elegant and common) of
THE FEDERALIST,
ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.
BY PUBLIUS.
WRITTEN IN 1788.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
PACIFICUS,
On the Proclamation of NEUTRALITY.
WRITTEN IN 1793.
LIKEWISE,
The FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.
WITH ALL THE AMENDMENTS.

REVISED AND CORRECTED.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Also just Received, and for Sale as above, a few Copies of a
"PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRY
Into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful; with an introductory Discourse concerning Taste, and several other additions.
By EDMUND BURKE,"—in 1 Vol.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,
AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere. *Newport, May* 3, 1805.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap
Newport, May 24, 1805

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.
At the Store of *Isaac* & *Joseph Austin.*

WE the subscribers being requested, and fully empowered, to sell the goods in said store, take this method to assure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods six cents on the dollar, for the sake of raising money in order that the creditors may have their pay as soon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being assigned to us for that purpose, those indebted to said Co. or to either of them, are requested to make payment without being further called upon, and those to whom they are indebted are desired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the state of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.
Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE highest price paid for FLAX-SEED,
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,
For Sale as above, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail.
ALSO,
A Consignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitt's Rum.
Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT Thirty acres of LAND, situated in Middletown, adjoining the estate of *Benjamin Gardiner*, Esq. suitable for pasturing, &c.—For terms apply to
JOHN EASTON.
Middletown, Sept. 2, 1805.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Washington-Square.

WILLIAM BRIDGES
Informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL, to NO. 5, Clarke-street; where he continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in English Grammar, Reading, Writing, both useful and ornamental, Cyphering, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, Architectural and other Drawing—from 6 to 8 o'clock; and from half past 9 till half past 12 in the morning; and from half past 2 till half past 5 in the evening.
☞ Private Rooms for young Ladies, and Board, if required.
Land-Surveying, practically taught, with the Theodelite, Plain table, or chain only.
For further particulars apply at the School-House. from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 6 in the evening
Newport, July 5, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.
Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Post do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue.
LIKEWISE
Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.
ALSO
A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.
Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING
Have just imported from St. Petersburgh, and now Landing for Sale,
CLEAN HEMP.
Russia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR IRON.
Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

NEW RUM,
For Sale, by
W. R. WILDER,

FROM One to 100 Hogsheads—*Cash* or *Credit* to suit purchasers.—This Rum is worth Two per cent. more, than Rum immediately from the Distillery, as it has been in new and good Hogsheads 3 months, and of course the hogsheads done soaking, &c.—Apply soon.
Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *John Munroe*, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement; and all those who are any-wise indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to the subscribers.

CALEB FISH,
CHRISTIANNA FISH, } *Adm'rs.*
Newport, Sept 2, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, two-story Dwelling-House, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, pleasantly situated in Farewell-street, having four rooms on a floor, and a good Cellar under it—with a large Garden, and a well of excellent water—Also, a Lot of Land to the Northward adjoining, 59 feet front, and 87 back. The Lots will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit purchasers. For terms, &c. apply to
BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 8th Mon. 30th, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Just Received, and for Sale, by
GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogsheads New-England Rum.
20 Casks Madeira Wine.
Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogsheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Casks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muslin.
2 Cases Bandannas.
1 Do. Persians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety of other GOODS which will be sold very low or Cash, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.
Newport, May 17, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq. or to
JOHN A. COLLINS.
Newport, April 12, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased, have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

Fashionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES
RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-street, near Washington-street; where she has on Sale, a genteel assortment of MILLINARY, of the latest fashions, from Europe; consisting of Caps, Bonnets, Spanish Hats; Lace, figured Sarsnet, black Silk, and cambric muslin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.
Newport, July 5, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf,

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.
He has also for sale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.
Newport, August 2, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

WANTED,

A WOMAN, to take care of a small Family, in a neighbouring town.—She must understand Cooking, and the common business of a Family; and must be well recommended for honesty and fidelity.—Apply at the Mercury office.

POETRY, AND MONITOR.

☞ A RICH VEIN of MORALITY runs throughout the following production.

THE GRAVE.

THERE is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary Pilgrims found;
They softly lie, and sweetly sleep,
Low in the ground.

The storm that wrecks the winter sky,
No more disturbs their deep repose
Than summer evening's latest sigh,
That shuts the rose.

I long to lay this painful head,
And aching heart beneath the soil,
To slumber in that dreamless bed
From all my toil.

For Misery stole me at my birth,
And cast me helpless on the wild;
I perish; O my Mother Earth!
Take home thy child.

On thy dear lap these limbs reclin'd
Shall gently moulder into thee;
Nor leave one wretched trace behind,
Resembling me.

Hark!—a strange sound affrights mine ear;
My pulse—my brain runs wild—I rave;
—Ah! who art thou, whose voice I hear?
"I am *The Grave!*

"The *Grave*, that never spake before,
Hath found at length a tongue to chide:
O listen!—I will speak no more:
Be silent, Pride!

"Art thou a *Wretch*, of hope forlorn,
The victim of consuming care!
Is thy distracted conscience torn
By fell despair?

"Do foul misdeeds of former times
Wring with remorse thy guilty breast?
And Ghosts of unforgiven crimes
Murder thy rest?

"Lash'd by the furies of the mind,
From wrath and vengeance wouldst thou flee,
Ah! think not, hope not, Fool! to find
A friend in me.

"By all the terrors of the tomb,
Beyond the power of tongue to tell!
By the dread secrets of my womb!
By Death and Hell!

"I charge thee *Live!*—Repent and pray;
In dust thine infamy deplore;
There yet is mercy!—go thy way,
And sin no more.

"—Art thou a *Mourner?*—Hast thou known
The joy of innocent delights?
Endearing days forever flown
And tranquil nights?

"O *Live!*—and deeply cherish still
The sweet remembrance of the past:
Rely on heaven's unchanging will
For peace at last.

"Art thou a *Wanderer?*—Hast thou seen
O'erwhelming tempests drown thy bark?
A ship-wreck'd sufferer hast thou been,
Misfortune's mark?

"Though long, of winds and waves the sport,
Condemn'd in wretchedness to roam,
Live!—thou shalt reach a sheltering port,
A quiet home.

"To *Friendship* didst thou trust thy fame,
And was thy Friend a deadly foe,
Who stole into thy breast to aim
A surer blow?

"*Live!*—and repine not o'er his loss,
A loss unworthy to be told:
Thou hast mistaken sordid dross,
For Friendship's gold.

"Go, seek that Treasure, seldom found,
Of power the fiercest griefs to calm,
And soothe the bosom's deepest wound
With heavenly balm.

"—In *Woman* hast thou plac'd thy bliss,
And did the Fair-One faithless prove?
Hath she betray'd thee with a kiss,
And sold thy love!

"*Live!*—'twas a false bewild'ring fire;
Too often Love's insidious dart
Thrills the fond soul with sweet desire,
But *kills the heart.*

"A nobler flame shall warm thy breast,
A brighter Maiden's virtuous charms!
Blest shalt thou be, supremely blest,
In beauty's arms.

"———Whate'er thy lot—whoe'er thou be—
Confess thy folly, kiss the rod,
And in thy chast'ning sorrows see
The hand of GOD.

"A bruised reed he will not break;
Afflictions all his children feel;
He wounds them for his mercy's sake,
He wounds to heal.

"Humbled beneath his mighty hand,
Prostrate, his Providence adore:
'Tis done!—Arise! he bids thee stand,
To fall no more.

"Now, Traveller in the vale of tears!
To realms of everlasting light,
Through Time's dark wilderness of years,
Pursue thy flight.

"There is a calm for those who weep,
A rest for weary Pilgrims found;
And while the mouldering ashes sleep,
Low in the ground.

"The Soul, of origin divine,
GOD's glorious image, freed from clay,
In Heaven's eternal sphere shall shine,
A star of day!

"The *Sun* is but a spark of fire,
A transient meteor in the sky,
The *Soul*, immortal as its Sire,
"*Shall never die.*"

Just Received.
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,
By the Grose, Dozen, or single, at the Boston Prices,

A REVISED and enlarged edition of Webster's American Spelling-Book—lately published.
Sept. 13, 1805.

NEW AUCTION STORE.

THE subscribers having porvided themselves with a suttable and convenient Store. No 95, Thames-street, corner of Market-Square, to commence the Auction and Commission business, take this method of soliciting the kind patronage of their friends and the public in general, flattering themselves that their steady attention to the interests of such as will entrust them with the sale of their Goods and Effects, will merit the continuance of their favours.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boston Chocolate per do.

Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

JOHN SHEARMAN
Respectfully informs his friends, and the public in general,

THAT he has removed from his late place of residence, to No. 133, Thames-Steer, opposite Messrs. Gardner and Dean's Auction-Store; where he has for Sale, as usual, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c. as cheap as Ever.
Newport, May 31, 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,
TIN-PLATE WORKER
Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has constantly on hand, and for sale, at his shop No. 117, Thames-street, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in this state. He thanks his friends for past favours, and solicits a continuance of them.——Cash and the highest price given for Old Pewter and Lead.
Newport, March 15, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

NEW LUMBER YARD.

THE subscribers inform the public, That they have opened a Lumber Yard at their Wharf on the Point, under the firm of Barlow, Chace and Clarke; where they will furnish Lumber of every description, on the most reasonable terms, either by large or small quantities, for cash or approved credit.

JESSE BARLOW,
BENJAMIN CHACE,
GEORGE CLARKE, jun.
Newport, May 3, 1805.

CASH,
And the highest Price, given for
FLAX-SEED,
By NATHANIEL SWEET, &Co.
Newport, August 23, 1805.

OPENING THIS DAY.

BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,
Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, Cheap-Side, Providence, directly opposite the Roger Williams Bank,

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will sell lower, than can be purchased in the State.

ALSO, a general Assortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS
Providence, August 22, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Dwelling-House, No. 12, situated on Easton's Point, in Third-Street.—For further particulars and terms, apply to

THOMAS GODDARD.
Newport, August 9, 1805.

Just Received, from New-York,
And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

A few Setts (both Elegant and common) of
THE FEDERALIST,
ON THE NEW CONSTITUTION.
BY PUBLIUS.
WRITTEN IN 1788.
TO WHICH IS ADDED,
PACIFICUS,
On the Proclamation of NEUTRALITY.
WRITTEN IN 1793.
LIKEWISE,
The FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.
WITH ALL THE AMENDMENTS.

REVISED AND CORRECTED.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Also just Received, and for Sale as above, a few Copies of a
"PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRY
Into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful; with an introductory Discourse concerning Taste, and several other additions.
BY EDMUND BURKE,"—in 1 Vol.

PAPER-HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

Just Received, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

AN additional assortment of the above articles, comprising a number of new and elegant Patterns, all of which will be sold as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be purchased elsewhere. *Newport, May* 3, 1805.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Cash, will be sold very cheap
Newport, May 24, 1805

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.
At the Store of *Isaac & Joseph Austin.*

WE the subscribers being requested, and fully empowered, to sell the goods in said store, take this method to assure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods six cents on the dollar, for the sake of raising money in order that the creditors may have their pay as soon as may be; all their goods, and money's due them, being assigned to us for that purpose, those indebted to said Co. or to either of them, are requested to make payment without being further called upon, and those to whom they are indebted are desired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the state of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.
Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE highest price paid for FLAX-SEED,
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,

For Sale as above, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail.

ALSO,
A Consignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitt's Rum.
Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT Thirty acres of LAND, situated in Middletown, adjoining the estate of *Benjamin Gardiner*, Esq. suitable for pasturing, &c.—For terms apply to

JOHN EASTON.
Middletown, Sept. 2, 1805.

Clarke-Street Academy, near Washington-Square.

WILLIAM BRIDGES
Informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has removed his SCHOOL, to NO. 5, Clarke-street; where he continues to teach young Ladies and Gentlemen in English Grammar, Reading, Writing, both useful and ornamental, Cyphering, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, Architectural and other Drawing—from 6 to 8 o'clock; and from half past 9 till half past 12 in the morning; and from half past 2 till half past 5 in the evening.

☞ Private Rooms for young Ladies, and Board, if required.

Land-Surveying, practically taught, with the Theodelite, Plain table, or chain only.

For further particulars apply at the School-House. from 1 o'clock till 2, and after 6 in the evening
Newport, July 5, 1805.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mill or at their Paper-Warehouse, a few doors north of the market-house, where they have for sale at wholesale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolscap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Post do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1st quality; Sheathing, with and without sand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle-Paper and sugar-loaf blue.

LIKEWISE

Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to suit the purchaser.

ALSO

A complete assortment of Blank Account and Record Books.
Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have just imported from St. Petersburgh, and now Landing for Sale,

CLEAN HEMP.
Russia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR IRON.
Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

NEW RUM,
For Sale, by
W. R. WILDER,

FROM One to 100 Hogsheads—*Cash* or *Credit* to suit purchasers.—This Rum is worth Two per cent. more, than Rum immediately from the Distillery, as it has been in new and good Hogsheads 3 months, and of course the hogsheads done soaking, &c.—Apply soon.
Newport, Sept. 13, 1805.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *John Munroe*, late of Newport, mariner, deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement; and all those who are any-wise indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment to the subscribers.

CALEB FISH,
CHRISTIANNA FISH, } *Adm'rs.*
Newport, Sept 2, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE, two-story Dwelling-House, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, pleasantly situated in Farewell-street, having four rooms on a floor, and a good Cellar under it—with a large Garden, and a well of excellent water—Also, a Lot of Land to the Northward adjoining, 59 feet front, and 87 back. The Lots will be sold together, or separate, as may best suit purchasers. For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 8th Mon. 30*th*, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the first quality; Molasses by the gallon; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Just Received, and for Sale, by
GARDNER & DEAN,

THIRTY Hogsheads New-England Rum.
20 Casks Madeira Wine.
Pipes Brandy.
6 Hogsheads Tobacco.
25 Barrels Beef.
2 Casks patent Shot.
1 Bale Senna.
25 Bales India white and coloured Goods.
6 Trunks printed Calicoes.
1 Do. Cambric Muslin.
2 Cases Bandannas.
1 Do. Persians.
1 Trunk Umbrellas.
2 Boxes thread Laces.
2 Do. Linens.

With a great Variety of other Goods which will be sold very low or Cash, or approved credit. Auctions to be continued regularly on Tuesdays and Fridays, at X o'clock, A. M.
Newport, May 17, 1805.

FOR SALE,

THE Lime-Rock FARM situated within one mile of the town of Newport, containing 130 acres of choice Land, with a good dwelling-house, barn, crib, chaise-house and other out-houses thereon in good repair; perhaps there is no situation in the United States where an elegant building may be erected, that will command so extensive and beautiful a prospect as on this Farm.—An opportunity now offers itself for the man of fortune to accommodate himself with an estate, suited either to business or pleasure, surpassing almost any other in New-England.—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Nicholas Taylor, Esq. or to

JOHN A. COLLINS.
Newport, April 12, 1802.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers, Executors to the last Will and Testament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Island, Merchant, deceased, have taken upon themselves that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said John Hadwen, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

Fashionable MILLINARY.

Mrs. BRIDGES

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, that she's removed to NO. 5, Clarke-street, near Washington-street; where she has on Sale, a genteel assortment of MILLINARY, of the latest fashions, from Europe; consisting of Caps, Bonnets, Spanish Hats; Lace, figured Sarsnet, black Silk, and cambric muslin Spencers, habit Shirts, &c.
Newport, July 5, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for sale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf,

FOUR thousand bushels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool assorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has also for sale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.
Newport, August 2, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

WANTED,

A WOMAN, to take care of a small Family, in a neighbouring town.—She must understand Cooking, and the common business of a Family; and must be well recommended for honesty and fidelity.—Apply at the Mercury office.